

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Sad World Recalls Armistice
It Sees War Could Not End War
New Tactics Hold Peace Hope
Saar Charges Stir Up Europe
Borah Attacks Relief Waste
Italy Gets Corporative State

THE one-time Allies observe the sixteenth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice with disappointment and pessimism showing through any pretense of elation. Prime Minister MacDonald declares Britain's plea for general disarmament, backed by its example of delaying to build up its own arms, has brought no results. The three-power naval talks at London make almost no progress. Italy commences 35,000-ton battleships and enrolls all males above the age of 6 in the army. The United States meets unemployment by ordering many fighting ships. Europe's arms budget for 1934 is greater than ever. Yet there is one clear ray of light in the Armistice Day picture for those ever-increasing numbers of people awakening to behold it—The war to end war did not do so, simply because it never could.

Geneva watches President Arthur Henderson urge the Disarmament Conference to meet and consolidate "gains" so slight as to be pathetic. Geneva knows now that arms and war are not and never will be self-effacing. The wiser statesmen have traced down the real sources of the world's current dangers. They know that general apathy on the part of the peoples of many nations has allowed the major avatars of munitions makers and the private animosity of political schemers to keep the world overmanned and on the brink of a cataclysm. Geneva sees today the three enemies of disarmament and world peace unmasked—General Apathy, Major Avarice and Private Animosity are the triple war lords who threaten to destroy the world unless they are by an aroused world destroyed.

Americans and British, notably, are realizing that in arms-curling and war-wandering the diplomats will have to be aided more than they ever have been by individual citizens. Individuals can't all sit in at the pact-making, but individuals can reach Geneva on the wings of their clear thinking. Thoughts are things, and thoughts of countless earnest people can become at Geneva stable foundations which even high-power guns cannot tear down. Disarmament, it seems, properly begins at home with thoughts of tolerance, of kindness, and faith in enough to go round. Why is there a military matter at all?—It is mainly fortified thinking to resist the devastating jangling of suspicion, hatred and fear?

Europe sees the Saar difficulties enlarge. France rejects Germany's protest that French troops cannot be called as police by the Saar Commission. Joseph Buerckel, German member of the commission, tells Italy France must rescind its preparations for Saar invasion. Meanwhile, the Saar Commission reports to the League Council that the German Front has 10,000 agents doing espionage work in the Saar district, exerting pressure on the population through boycott and blackmail. The report charges the German Front with being supported from Berlin.

The United States' vast system of relief is brought into question by Senator William E. Borah. The Idaho statesman returns to the Capital to demand that President Roosevelt or Congress begin an investigation of "shameful waste of relief funds." He adds that the amount expended before it gets to those in need is appalling, in some cases amounting to one-half. FER Administrator Hopkins replies by promising quiet action if the Senator will show him bill of particulars—A full airing of the most extensive relief system in all history appears inevitable.

Italy sees its grand experiment of the corporative state go into practical application. In a ceremony in the Hall of Julius Caesar, Premier Mussolini installs 23 members in 22 corporations to hold office for three years. They represent employers and workers, technical experts and deputies. Five women in Fascist uniform represent the women in industry, being one of Italy's few concessions to women in official position. Premier Mussolini launches a new theory—He will lead industry, commerce and business to propose their own governing laws.

Washington sees government and business taking up the question of how much the former shall henceforth have to say in the latter. The United States Chamber of Commerce asks its thousands of members to express themselves on what shall follow when the NRA expires next June. Meanwhile, the Administration is said to be considering a new plan for reducing unemployment. Industry would be asked to absorb the more than 4,000,000 willing workers, whose wages would help to absorb the increased production. The Government would underwrite the loss of industry—Some see in this plan a far better form of relief.

CCC Leader Says Corps Is Ruin of Gangs

Fechner Advises Opening Organization to All American Youth
Would Cut Crime

Opening the CCC to include all American youth would strike a powerful blow at gangsterism in the United States, Robert Fechner, national CCC director, said in an interview today.

To justify his statement Mr. Fechner cited letters from police officials showing that coincident with the establishing of the CCC, petty crime waves in many localities were practically wiped out. At a recent meeting of law enforcement officers in Virginia, it was estimated that there had been a drop of 33 per cent in commitments to penal institutions directly attributed to President Roosevelt's forest army.

These gains against crime have been chalked up by a CCC, which must limit its enrollment to recipients of relief. Mr. Fechner declared the expansion of the program to permit every parent to send his son to the camps for a year should result in the conquest of some of the major salients of crime.

Fears "Cracking Down"

Despite the great value foreseen by Mr. Fechner by such expansion, he fears that Congress will "crack down" on additional appropriations for the CCC program.

Yet this antagonism to additional spending will not hinder continuation of the CCC program, when its two-year congressional sanction expires on March 31, 1935, he insisted. The Civilian Conservation Corps is the only "alphabetical" organization now practically divorced from criticism, the director added.

Furthermore, Mr. Fechner said, President Roosevelt has announced that the work must go on and on, with the overwhelming Democratic power in Congress, he can't imagine Congress defaulting on the President's "pet" project.

Expects Its Permanency

Mr. Fechner expects the CCC to become a permanent organization after several changes, which he did not care to reveal, have been made. Far from being merely a relief program with no value accruing from it, the CCC has spent up to \$20,000,000 in the past year, he said. The work done by the corps is valued at \$236,000,000. And the value will increase as the years advance, he said.

The money spent also has expanded the national forest system by 6,000,000 acres, the greatest single addition since President Theodore Roosevelt set aside 100,000,000 acres in the western states as national forest land. A total of \$20,000,000 was allocated for purchase of land, mostly in the East.

Exceeds Expectations

President Roosevelt and forestry experts expected to obtain 5,000,000 acres. This figure has been exceeded by 1,000,000 already, Mr. Fechner said.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Pennsylvania Road Orders 57 Engines Of Streamline Type

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad today announced the placing of orders for 57 streamline electric engines, "to be the most powerful electric passenger locomotives ever built in the world." It is one of the largest locomotive equipment orders in the history of American railroading, and will amount to nearly \$15,000,000.

The company stated the engines have been especially designed for high-speed passenger service, to begin between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington early next year.

They will be capable of making regular operating speed of 90 miles an hour, and will haul trains of standard size and length.

It is expected that the work will get under way immediately. More than 4,200,000 man-hours of work in railroad shops and in the shops of the electric and equipment companies are represented in the order, the statement said.

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Things Present

Sisley Huddleston continues his "Geneva Personalities," on the Editorial Page. Knowing the players helps one understand the League of Nations drama.

The editor of the Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts Page returns from New York with an interesting illustrated report of the display of modern home furnishings staged by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

College students who unwittingly obligate themselves to some large set of books, will do well to read "Viable Contracts," today's installment in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

And Things to Come

A series of 18 daily articles on "Parliamentary Law Simplified" begins on Monday. The subject should interest every member of an organized body.

Monday brings also the Children's Page and an interesting layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Nations Recall Armistice

Determination of the World's People to Preserve Peace Faced by Ominous Signs of Rivalry of Powers to Increase Military Strength

Traffic in Armaments Is Under Indictment

The sixteenth anniversary of the armistice finds the world disturbed by ominous martial rumblings, but increasingly conscious of the futility of armed conflicts. Investigations into the war-making activities of international armors have opened the eyes of the public to an underlying cause of war and have crystallized opposition to the thought of it as a means of settling disputes which may have been fomented by these groups.

Ramsay MacDonald admitted last night that Britain's attempt to promote peace by disarmament had failed. A naval building race seems about to begin. The Saar vote, only two months away, is reviving French and German antagonism. But, on the other hand, the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, an event similar to the one which set off the European conflagration in 1914, has passed without dangerous consequences. The world seems to be learning to keep its head.

At the head of the United States Government, with public approbation of his policies reaffirmed by the recent elections, is President Roosevelt, a collaborator with Woodrow Wilson 16 years ago. He has definitely stated his belief in an international "good neighbor" policy and the desirability of a nonaggression pact.

In the 16 years since the war, individual citizens of all nationalities have become somewhat better acquainted with their neighbors through travel, new methods of communication and news dissemination, and generally increased international interest. The machinery for peace has been set up and the rank and file are beginning to consider the advisability of using it.

School children, in particular, are receiving a new and wider viewpoint of patriotism.

Peace manifestoes and resolutions, which are being stressed in the Armistice Day celebrations by many religious and other organizations, express a new popular support for practical peace promotion. They call for nonaggression pacts, government control of munition making and export, and adherence to the World Court for the settlement of whatever disputes may arise.

Europe Paying Homage To 'Unknown Soldiers' In Armistice Day Rites

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AP)—French veterans today prepared to march past the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in the sixteenth Armistice Day parade.

An assassination similar to that which touched off the World War 20 years ago was fresh in the thoughts of the veterans, who are making this Armistice observance a memorial to King Alexander of Yugoslavia, slain last month at Marseilles. Veterans are keeping vigil over a cenotaph dedicated to Alexander, erected beside the Unknown Soldier's Tomb under the Arc de Triomphe.

The anniversary also is an occasion for a tribute to France's post-war military alliances. Torches lighted at the tomb of France's and Belgium's Unknown Soldier will be changed Sunday between Paris and Brussels.

Britain Hopes for Peace

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A hope for peace mingled with concern for the future as Great Britain today began celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the Armistice.

Thousands of voluntary workers were selling millions of imitation scarlet poppies throughout the island to aid stricken soldiers. The vendors got busy in London last midnight and reported sales were brisk.

German Rites Later

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (AP)—To National Socialist Germany the Armistice is "a day of national humiliation," one newspaper said. "A great empire fell in ruins," the paper continued, "unparalleled sacrifice was overwhelmed by a wave of red terror."

Germany's homage to its war dead on the "day of repentance" will be paid Nov. 21. The date of "Totensonntag" (memorial Sunday) is changed from year to year.

Austria Forgets Armistice

VIENNA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Austria's Armistice Day, which fell on Nov. 2, passed unnoticed with the aftermath of two civil wars this year occupying the nation's thought.

The anniversary Monday of the declaration of the Austrian Republic was expected to be marked by a Socialist demonstration. Last year the anniversary still could be celebrated legally but the new Fascist Constitution ended the Republic May 1.

U. S. Arms Budget Criticized by Nye

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States has been accused by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota of spending more than any other nation in preparing for the war.

Speaking before a University of Chicago audience yesterday, Mr. Nye declared that European nations have increased their war-preparation budgets to from 30 to 40 per cent above 1913 levels, and that the United States has increased its arms budget 197 per cent for the same period. He declared that the Senate munitions inquiry, of which he is chairman, has done more for the cause of peace "than all the disarmament conferences ever held."

U. S. Marines Celebrate 159th Anniversary

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States Marines celebrated today the anniversary of their formation 159 years ago when two battalions of sea-soldiers were authorized by Continental Congress for merchant ships converted into men-of-war.

Their career thereafter made vivid many a page of American history. They saved John Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard, aboard Old Ironsides at Tripoli, they hoisted Old Glory over Montezuma, the first foreign flag to fly there since Cortez.

Airport Planned in Alaska

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Leaders of the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce have been unofficially informed that this community is in line for a \$200,000 airport to be a part of the commercial and air defense chain in the Territory. Ketchikan has no landing field.

Duce Installs Corporations Of New Italy

Corporative State Begins When Officials of 22 Groups Sworn In

Viewed as Experiment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 10.—Twenty-two Fascist corporations assembled in the Hall of Julius Caesar here were installed in office this morning by Signor Benito Mussolini in a ceremony beginning full practical application of the Italian corporative experiment.

In addition to representatives of employers' and workers' associations and some technical experts, the new corporations include about 250 deputies, a few governmental nominees and five women representatives. These last also wore prescribed Fascist uniforms.

The presence of women in the officially recognized state organization is of particular interest, since Italian women have hitherto been strictly excluded from all important state posts. Exception had to be made in the case of corporations, since there are special categories of women workers whose interests can be best represented by female members. Women delegates are to sit in the corporations of textile products, clothing, professions and art.

All 739 members of the 22 corporations will remain in office for five years. It is also proposed that the National Council of Corporations, which has been in existence since 1930 and is composed of 157 members, be enlarged by addition of another 150 members. The council would then replace the Chamber of Deputies as the legislative assembly.

Awaiting Results

Some time, however, is bound to elapse before the contemplated reform is carried out. Before abolishing the lower house altogether, Signor Mussolini is anxious to see how the corporations work and whether a political transformation of the Italian state can safely be accomplished.

With the official coming into operation today of the Fascist Corporations, which are henceforth to regulate Italy's economic life, the Fascist Corporate State takes definite shape.

The new economic experiment devised by Premier Benito Mussolini will begin to function regularly through all its various organs.

The change marks the definite transition from the system of economic liberalism, with its complete independence of the regulating activities of the state, to the system of corporative economy.

The experiment is being watched with the utmost interest because, as Mr. Curley stated he would

Armistice Day—Promise and Performance

SIXTEEN years ago tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the morning, hostilities ceased on the western front between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers. The thankful world, with high resolve and noble generosity, dedicated itself to the task of building a new structure of peace and prosperity in which war should be forgotten in a common respect for law and neighborliness.

Such was the pledge. But what of the performance? If we refresh our memories today as to the goal that the statesmen set before us in 1918, we may see how far along the road we have got in these 16 years of struggle, hopes and disappointments.

1918

President Wilson, in Armistice Day Proclamation, Nov. 11, 1918

My fellow countrymen: The Armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.

David Lloyd George, British War-Time Premier, in Speech of Nov. 15, 1918

Are we to lapse back into the old national rivalries, animosities and competitive armaments, or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the Prince of Peace?

Third of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, Jan. 8, 1918

The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, in Book on the League of Nations, Dec. 16, 1918

Questions of industry, trade, finance, labor, transit and communications and many others are bursting through the national boundaries and are clamoring for international solution.

Fourth of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, July 4, 1918

The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right.

Considerable advance has been made in questions of labor, transit and communications. But in spite of two World Economic Conferences, one at Geneva in 1927 and the other at London in 1933, little has been achieved to remove some of the major obstacles to trade.

Three great powers—Germany, Japan and the United States—either are in process of withdrawal from the League of Nations or have never joined. In spite of the League and the Paris Pact, the world peace mechanism was unable to prevent the military occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese, the bombardment of Shanghai, and the war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco. Against these conspicuous failures, the League can point to successes in preventing war, as in the Greco-Bulgarian dispute of 1925, and the Leticia dispute this year, to mention only two outstanding examples.

In face of this situation, will the world dedicate itself anew tomorrow to the task its statesmen saw so clearly 16 years ago? In his Thanksgiving Message for 1918, President Wilson wrote:

Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day, as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations. . . . Let us not forget to seek the divine guidance . . . and pray that in all that we do, we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

Chief of Corporative State



Benito Mussolini

Fin. Com. Is Ready for Battle Cut in Airplane Cost Forecast

Securities Act Fires New Scare

Today in Greater Boston And a Few Other Points in New England

Bomb Explodes

Just before Governor-elect Curley boarded the train last night for Washington, he tossed a verbal bombshell onto School Street, where the Boston Finance Commission is housed.

Said Mr. Curley: "The Boston Finance Commission is the mouthpiece of a self-seeking minor group bent on the destruction of an administration it cannot control, and it should be abolished."

And Mr. Curley stated he would

tend to the abolishing when the Legislature convened.

The train had arrived in Boston. Mr. Curley had paid his visit to President Roosevelt before the Boston Finance Commission opened its windows and tossed its own bomb into the air.

Said the commission's chairman, Joseph L. Leonard:

"The commission has at all times fulfilled the intent of the statute by which it was created in 1909 and has been the means of preventing many schemes being put over at the expense of the taxpayers, and has never hesitated to show up practices detrimental to the welfare of the city of Boston. It has had a useful existence."

Then Mr. Leonard promised to fight abolition of the commission.

Also left on the platform as Mr. Curley's train left was Richard Grant, former newspaper and radio man, stormy petrel of the air, who is the first of the Governor-elect's major appointees. He has been named for and has accepted the position of Mr. Curley's principal secretary. He will move into the office to be vacated by Mr. DeWitt C. DeWolfe, Governor Ely's secretary.

Mr. Curley has received an unexpected ally in none other than his election opponent, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon. With Governor Ely attempting to push through last-minute appointments and with Mr. Curley's ultimatum over the "poor taste" of such procedure, Mr. Bacon has arisen to put a serious obstacle in the path of the Governor.

Mr. Bacon has refused to lead the Republican Executive Council in confirmation of these appointments. So it is likely that Mr. Bacon may save Mr. Curley's plum dish.

Abolishing the Roar

Millennial indeed to automobile manufacturers would be driving, in which the operator would not have to change gears in any road situation, merely set his engine speed, let automatic gear-changing devices do the rest. In effect, a new propeller control, long conceived but only recently perfected by Hamilton Standard Propeller Company of Hartford, Conn., achieves this ideal of constant engine speed regardless of air-operating conditions.

At Rentschler Field in East Hartford, test field of United Aircraft, parent company of Hamilton, a Boeing twin-motored plane of the type used by United Air Lines on transcontinental flight, took off, climbed, dived, and performed various other maneuvers, all of which ordinarily change motor speed, without changing from the propeller speed predetermined by the pilot.

The device, a refinement of Hamilton's two-speed propeller, weighs only five pounds, maintains automatically any selected rate of engine speed, adjusts the pitch or "bite" of the blades upon the air throughout their full range without any manipulation by the pilot. Government regulations forbid description of the device, but it works upon the propeller blades hydraulically through oil under pressure.

Most noticeable in the new device to the layman will be the absence of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

New Régime Recognized By Industry

Business Heads Realize Past Methods Must Undergo Change

Admit Liberalism Has Come to Stay

See New Hope in Leaning Slightly to Right by the President

The business pot is boiling with political stew. Industrial heads realize that the people have set their hearts on the new deal program of recovery and reform.

They admit that they must adjust the nation's business in line with it or see radicalism rampant.

Fear and timidity have gone with the midterm elections. The path is now clear. Business sees what the people want and it is preparing to give it to them.

Cooperation is the watchword. They are getting the best of cooperation from Washington, where the Federal Government is scheming out ways for restoring prosperity through business. Two ways are in theory there. One is complete effacement of government from business.

The other is a more intimate participating, even to the extent of subsidizing industry.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Industry and finance today are making a new evaluation of the national political set-up in the light of election returns which showed the nation overwhelmingly for the New Deal.

Leaders are aroused to the necessity of drafting a new policy that is expected to put to work money long idle and to give impetus to business generally. The consensus drawn from interviews indicates they realize adjustments now have to be made in line with the social and economic policies fundamental to the Roosevelt recast of the federal program, and on which it appears the people of the country have set their hearts.

The timidity and fear of the future that dominated thought in these quarters on March 4, 1933, have gone with the crisis, and with the proportions of the Democratic victory, evidence that the day of ultra-conservative in American politics is over. The thought is spreading in business and industrial quarters that, whether they like it or not, liberalism is growing and concessions to this fact are a necessity of the situation.

Old Suspensions Remain

It goes without saying, however, that there will remain for some time the school which continues to look upon the New Deal program as a repudiation of the day of national reconstruction and that sees liberalization of die-hard policies only in the humiliating light of an attempt to rejuvenate through limitation of the party in power.

This was the campaign tack of the conservative faction controlling the Republican Party and strongly expressive of the attitude of "big business," but even certain bitter-enders today see that the party will cease to be a factor unless it takes cognizance of the trend in the adoption of a constructive forward-looking viewpoint.

Meanwhile trade organizations are mobilizing to bring strong pressure from the right to insure a middle-of-the-road course in Washington. Business opposition to present federal policies continues to have force. The fear of an unbalanced budget, currency inflation or the suppression of the profit system altogether.

Apprehensive of Partiality

At the same time it is increasingly impatient at the determination of the Administration to maintain its program of guiding and regulating private industry and production, and not only apprehensive of the heavy tax costs of the federal program, but suspicious of its integration with the system of party patronage.

That industry is prepared to combat the powerful left-wing element that will figure in the new Congress was apparent in an announcement by Robert L. Lund, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, today.

"The victory of the Democratic Party on Tuesday gives it a power unequalled in our history to carry out its policies, and thus places a heavy responsibility upon the Administration," Mr. Lund said.

Cheered by Statements

Industry has welcomed the statements in recent weeks from President Roosevelt and other high officials that recovery is to be solved through sound methods of cooperation that will build confidence. If this policy is followed by Congress, we shall soon be on our way to recovery.

"There is an abundance of private credit and purchasing power stored up, awaiting the driving force of such a program."

This followed a statement by Lyman E. Wakefield, president of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, whose members hold \$13,100,000,000 of deposits—about 35 per cent of the national total—that approximately 10,000,000,000 of un-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Fin. Com. Is Ready for Battle Cut in Airplane Cost Forecast Securities Act Fires New Scare

(Continued from Page 1)

increased roar caused by takeoff, setting the new propeller for takeoff conditions, the pilot will merely release his wheel brakes, the blades will take a deep bite on the air as the plane begins to roll and finally reaches flying speed. Once in the air, the pilot will again set the engines at cruising speed. Most noticeable for passenger comfort will be the absence of "bump" caused by engines out of synchronization, a distressful feature to the ear. Advantages to air-line operators will be increases in economical cruising speeds at sea level, ability to keep engines at constant speed in best suited ranges to reduce vibration and wear and tear upon the plane, and ability to fly at levels of maximum engine efficiency.

Loophole Plugged

When Massachusetts passed a "blue sky law" to protect its citizens from "fraudulent sale of stocks," certain brokers allegedly looked for a means of getting around it. They found a loophole in the law, it was said. A stock could be registered on the Curb Exchange and sold without the State's approval.

"This practice has been widely indulged in," So spoke counsel for the President's new Securities Act commission, yesterday. "Stocks branded as 'fraudulent' by the state commissioner, were listed on the Curb with but little investigation, sold throughout the State."

The statement struck confusion into Curb circles. Members hastily conferred, consulted counsel, declined to testify at the commission's sudden hearing. "On grounds that we may incriminate ourselves," they said.

The hearing concluded as abruptly as it began. Back to Washington went the commission's examiner, Thomas J. Lynch, with a portfolio of evidence concerning this loophole. Members of the Curb recalled the statement of Joseph P. Kennedy.

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WMEX 7:30-8:30 P. M.

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Has Gang Cure

Test of Old Law Is Indicated Over Chicopee Schools

Closing Opens Way to Prosecute; Mayor Cuts Budget

The determination of Chicopee's Mayor, Onell Dero, to cut \$38,000 from the proposed \$538,000 school budget for that city of 44,000 people promises to invoke operation of a 100-year-old Massachusetts law that received its first and only test in Lowell several years ago.

This law, according to Frank W. Wright, state deputy commissioner of education, today, stands as a potential threat against ill-directed efforts to curtail necessary functions of education. At the same time, the law has its loopholes, since it cannot be invoked unless the schools of a municipality are closed.

The ancient statute specifically that "towns and cities shall raise by taxation those funds necessary to maintain the schools of education as fixed by law." Should the State step in to prosecute and win the case, the old law provides a forfeiture by which the losing municipality pays to the county a sum equivalent to the highest amount ever appropriated by the town or city for education in any one year.

Lowell Case Recalled

Some years ago the Mayor of Lowell, backed by the City Council, clipped \$80,000 from the school budget, only to have the State prosecute under the terms of the old law, almost forgotten at that time. Some vigorous digging by Attorney-General Joseph Warner turned the public spotlight on the statute.

It was a hard-fought case in Lowell. Always in the background, flitting before the eyes of municipal officials, was the heavy forfeiture should they lose. Finally the Mayor weakened. He agreed to replace \$40,000 of the \$80,000 he had clipped from the budget. The State, in this compromise, withdrew its case.

In the case of Chicopee, the old law may be immediately invoked should Mayor Dero maintain his determined stand. That is because Chicopee's schools are completely closed, only the closing of schools is a condition in operation of the law, municipalities can get around it by keeping a small percentage of the classrooms in daily operation.

Wording of Law as Target
Any defense by Mayor Dero must be built around the wording in the law.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-900m	990kc-WEEI-560m	1230kc-WNAC-340m	1410kc-WAAB-210m
9:00 News Rhythmic	9:00 Orlando and his ensemble	9:00 Education talk: Jack Little and Mel Quartet	9:00 Melody Mart
9:15 Jackie Miller, songs	9:15 Studio soloist	9:15 "Poetic Strains"	9:15 Melody Mart
9:30 NBC dance music	9:30 "One Man's Fand"	9:30 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	9:30 "Minutemen"
9:45 Boston Post Office	9:45 Local dance music	9:45 Football talk: Local dance music; talk	9:45 Melody Mart
10:00 Irish Minstrel	10:00 "One Man's Fand"	10:00 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	10:00 Melody Mart
10:15 Local dance music	10:15 Local dance music	10:15 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	10:15 Melody Mart
10:30 News: features	10:30 Local dance music	10:30 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	10:30 Melody Mart
10:45 Boston Post Office	10:45 Local dance music	10:45 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	10:45 Melody Mart
11:00 Rd. Marching songs	11:00 Local dance music	11:00 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	11:00 Melody Mart
11:15 Jewish war veterans	11:15 Local dance music	11:15 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	11:15 Melody Mart
11:30 addresses; sketch	11:30 Local dance music	11:30 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	11:30 Melody Mart
11:45 Boston Post Office	11:45 Local dance music	11:45 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	11:45 Melody Mart
12:00 Art in America talk	12:00 Local dance music	12:00 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	12:00 Melody Mart
12:15 series: Grace Hayes	12:15 Local dance music	12:15 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	12:15 Melody Mart
12:30 ERA Orch. of Unem.	12:30 Local dance music	12:30 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	12:30 Melody Mart
12:45 Boston Post Office	12:45 Local dance music	12:45 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	12:45 Melody Mart
1:00 Radio City Party	1:00 Local dance music	1:00 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	1:00 Melody Mart
1:15 Crime Club group	1:15 Local dance music	1:15 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	1:15 Melody Mart
1:30 National Band Dance	1:30 Local dance music	1:30 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	1:30 Melody Mart
1:45 Boston Post Office	1:45 Local dance music	1:45 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	1:45 Melody Mart
2:00 radio: soloists and	2:00 Local dance music	2:00 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	2:00 Melody Mart
2:15 specialties	2:15 Local dance music	2:15 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	2:15 Melody Mart
2:30 American Legion	2:30 Local dance music	2:30 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	2:30 Melody Mart
2:45 dramatic sketch	2:45 Local dance music	2:45 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	2:45 Melody Mart
3:00 Reports: features	3:00 Local dance music	3:00 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	3:00 Melody Mart
3:15 NBC dance music	3:15 Local dance music	3:15 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	3:15 Melody Mart
3:30 Freddie Martin and	3:30 Local dance music	3:30 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	3:30 Melody Mart
3:45 his orchestra	3:45 Local dance music	3:45 Local dance music: Dance music; talk	3:45 Melody Mart

Sunday's Programs

900kc-WBZ-900m	990kc-WEEI-560m	1230kc-WNAC-340m	1410kc-WAAB-210m
10:45 Holiday speaker	10:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	10:45 Morning service of Temple	10:45 Morning service of Temple
11:00 Morning service	11:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	11:00 Morning service of Temple	11:00 Morning service of Temple
11:15 chamber music	11:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	11:15 Morning service of Temple	11:15 Morning service of Temple
11:30 News; "Prize Igor"	11:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	11:30 Morning service of Temple	11:30 Morning service of Temple
11:45 Boston Post Office	11:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	11:45 Morning service of Temple	11:45 Morning service of Temple
12:00 "The Alling House"	12:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	12:00 Morning service of Temple	12:00 Morning service of Temple
12:15 Reports: features	12:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	12:15 Morning service of Temple	12:15 Morning service of Temple
12:30 Radio City Music Hall	12:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	12:30 Morning service of Temple	12:30 Morning service of Temple
12:45 Boston Post Office	12:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	12:45 Morning service of Temple	12:45 Morning service of Temple
1:00 chorus and concert	1:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	1:00 Morning service of Temple	1:00 Morning service of Temple
1:15 orch. under M. Rame	1:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	1:15 Morning service of Temple	1:15 Morning service of Temple
1:30 Dr. Daniel A. Poling	1:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	1:30 Morning service of Temple	1:30 Morning service of Temple
1:45 Boston Post Office	1:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	1:45 Morning service of Temple	1:45 Morning service of Temple
2:00 Anthony Frome	2:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	2:00 Morning service of Temple	2:00 Morning service of Temple
2:15 Becker dog story	2:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	2:15 Morning service of Temple	2:15 Morning service of Temple
2:30 The Nervous Wreck	2:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	2:30 Morning service of Temple	2:30 Morning service of Temple
2:45 dramatic sketch	2:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	2:45 Morning service of Temple	2:45 Morning service of Temple
3:00 with June Walker	3:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	3:00 Morning service of Temple	3:00 Morning service of Temple
3:15 and Ernest Truax	3:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	3:15 Morning service of Temple	3:15 Morning service of Temple
3:30 National Vespers: Dr. Musical Romance	3:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	3:30 Morning service of Temple	3:30 Morning service of Temple
3:45 Boston Post Office	3:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	3:45 Morning service of Temple	3:45 Morning service of Temple
4:00 Adventures of Sher-Rhythm Symphony	4:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	4:00 Morning service of Temple	4:00 Morning service of Temple
4:15 look Holmes, sketch	4:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	4:15 Morning service of Temple	4:15 Morning service of Temple
4:30 The Land of Begin	4:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	4:30 Morning service of Temple	4:30 Morning service of Temple
4:45 Boston Post Office	4:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	4:45 Morning service of Temple	4:45 Morning service of Temple
5:00 "Roses and Drums"	5:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	5:00 Morning service of Temple	5:00 Morning service of Temple
5:15 Civil War drama	5:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	5:15 Morning service of Temple	5:15 Morning service of Temple
5:30 Explorers' Club	5:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	5:30 Morning service of Temple	5:30 Morning service of Temple
5:45 Boston Post Office	5:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	5:45 Morning service of Temple	5:45 Morning service of Temple
6:00 Reports: features	6:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	6:00 Morning service of Temple	6:00 Morning service of Temple
6:15 Coburn Orch.: soloist	6:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	6:15 Morning service of Temple	6:15 Morning service of Temple
6:30 "Grand Hotel": net	6:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	6:30 Morning service of Temple	6:30 Morning service of Temple
6:45 Boston Post Office	6:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	6:45 Morning service of Temple	6:45 Morning service of Temple
7:00 Jack Benny and com.	7:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	7:00 Morning service of Temple	7:00 Morning service of Temple
7:15 pany: Boston Orch.	7:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	7:15 Morning service of Temple	7:15 Morning service of Temple
7:30 Fenner: Harriet Grand	7:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	7:30 Morning service of Temple	7:30 Morning service of Temple
7:45 Rhythmic Orchestra	7:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	7:45 Morning service of Temple	7:45 Morning service of Temple
8:00 Symphony Orchestra	8:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	8:00 Morning service of Temple	8:00 Morning service of Temple
8:15 Fritz Reiner, com.	8:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	8:15 Morning service of Temple	8:15 Morning service of Temple
8:30 duet: Jascha Heif.	8:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	8:30 Morning service of Temple	8:30 Morning service of Temple
8:45 Boston Post Office	8:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	8:45 Morning service of Temple	8:45 Morning service of Temple
9:00 Countess Olga Al-	9:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	9:00 Morning service of Temple	9:00 Morning service of Temple
9:15 Rani: Fravin Orch.	9:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	9:15 Morning service of Temple	9:15 Morning service of Temple
9:30 Walter Winchell	9:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	9:30 Morning service of Temple	9:30 Morning service of Temple
9:45 Boston Post Office	9:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	9:45 Morning service of Temple	9:45 Morning service of Temple
10:00 Parade Islanders	10:00 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	10:00 Morning service of Temple	10:00 Morning service of Temple
10:15 L'Heure Exquise	10:15 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	10:15 Morning service of Temple	10:15 Morning service of Temple
10:30 Boston Post Office	10:30 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	10:30 Morning service of Temple	10:30 Morning service of Temple
10:45 Percy Crosby	10:45 Records: Holiday Service of Temple	10:45 Morning service of Temple	10:45 Morning service of Temple

Monday's Features

11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00
WBZ, United Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Bentley, conductor.	WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."	WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.	WBZ, Boston College-Center College football game.	WBZ, NBC Music Guild: Henri Deering, pianist; Perole String Quartet.	WBZ, Radio Oulid drama: "The Fantastic Battle."	WBZ, Charles Dromey's "Little Journeys in Music."	WBZ, Women's Radio Review: Harry Hansen, book talk; orchestra.	WBZ, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Rodzinski, conductor.	WBZ, "The Monitor View."	WBZ, WGBH, Mobilization of Human Resources: talk, Herbert Hoover; opera singers and concert orchestra from San Francisco.	WBZ, WGBH, Mobilization of Human Resources: talk, Herbert Hoover; opera singers and concert orchestra from San Francisco.	WBZ, WGBH, Mobilization of Human Resources: talk, Herbert Hoover; opera singers and concert orchestra from San Francisco.

Maine Lawmakers Argue Provisions Of Liquor Control

Methods of Sales Called Obstacle to Passage of Measure

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 10 (AP)—Balked by controversy in its first attempt, the dissection-riven special session of the Maine Legislature prepared to try again today to enact an emergency liquor sale measure.

The session suspended last night amid a furor of acrimonious debate, which saw the Democratic and Republican membership of the House of Representatives at loggerheads over provisions of the proposed law.

Either party had power to block final action, since a two-thirds majority is required to enact the measure with an emergency preamble, as planned to make it immediately effective.

The obstacle which brought last night's meeting to a bitter conclusion was an attempt by Representative William L. Tupper (R) of Calais to strike out the entire text of the advisory liquor committee's proposed bill, favored by the Democrats, and amend it by substituting a bill providing only for sale of liquor by the glass in hotels.

Indignant over the attempt to emasculate the measure they favor, Democrats blocked a third reading of the Tupper Amendment by withholding their votes, required for the two-thirds majority for a suspension of the rules.

Previously a bill introduced by Mr. Tupper providing for a state store system and a two-man liquor control commission to be appointed by the Governor was passed to be engrossed in both houses.

Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) and Democratic leaders in the Legislature said they would oppose the Tupper Bill to the end because it failed to provide for hotel sale.

The advisory committee's bill, favored by the Democratic minority and favorably reported by the temperance committee, would establish state stores, legalize hotel sale and set up a three-man liquor control commission to be appointed by the Governor.

The Tupper amendment was slated to come up for its third reading when the Legislature convenes again at 10 a. m. today, but hope for its final passage in view of Democratic opposition appeared remote.

Trucelike Quiet In Ludlow Strike

LUDLOW, Mass., Nov. 10 (AP)—Conditions resembling a truce existed at the plant of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates today, where the past few days have witnessed several serious clashes between strikers and their sympathizers and members of the maintenance department of the big jute mills, who have refused to walk out.

More than 100 state and local police were held in readiness today, but there was no outbreak of violence during the morning. Picketing was continued, though the production departments of the mills were not operated Saturday.

Meantime members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, who came here yesterday to attempt a settlement of the trouble which brought about simultaneously a strike of union workers and the ending of the closing of the production departments of the mills, were considering facts submitted to them in a conference last night which was attended by representatives of both sides. Another conference will take place Tuesday afternoon.

Pension Plan Widened By General Electric

Unemployment insurance was extended to office workers in addition to factory workers, and the size of benefits increased by half, in the new pensioning General Electric unemployment plan, according to an amplification of Wednesday's announcement, made public today by Boston officials of the company.

The maximum weekly benefit to any unemployed worker was raised from \$10 to \$15. Boston officials of the company declared. And every employee except the executives receiving more than \$50 weekly, is eligible.

As in the old plan, workers and the management each pay half into the unemployment fund. The worker contributes 1 per cent of his weekly wage, in such weeks as he works at least half time—until 156 such payments have been completed. Then he pays no more, and the management adds a like amount to the fund in time of emergency until executives earning over \$50 a week will contribute to the fund, without being eligible for the benefits.

New Hampshire House Is Barely Republican

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10 (AP)—Republicans control the House of Representatives in New Hampshire by a bare majority of five, tabulation of election returns by the office of Secretary of State yesterday revealed.

Boston Events

THEATERS
"ANYTHING GOES" (Colonia). Cole Porter music. P. Q. Woodhouse and Guy Bolton book. With Victor Moore, Ethel Merton, and "The Happiness" (Hollis). Comedy based on bundling. 8:30.

MOVIES
METROPOLITAN—A Duet in Blue with George Raft and Anna May Wong. Dangerous adventures in the land of the Thames. Overlaid with "The Happiness" (Hollis). Comedy based on bundling. 8:30.

FIVE ARTS—"Power" from "New Gas." Educational shorts and "China Shop." colored cartoon. 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Wake Up and Dream."

ORPHEUM—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round." Variety. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30.

EXETER—"The Secret Letter." 2:30, 7:30. Also "Paris Interlude."

BOSTON—"By Your Leave," with Frank Morgan in a comedy role. Vaudeville. 10:20 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20.

FENWAY, PARAMOUNT AND SCOLLAY—"The St. Louis Kid" with James Cagney. Fenway, with Mary Roberts Rinehart's "The Woman in the Moon." Scollay, with vaudeville. 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15.

MODERN—"Will Rogers in 'Judge Priest.'" 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30. Also "When the Heart Beats." 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30.

STRAND—"Joe E. Brown in 'Circus Clown.'" 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Babe Was a Lady."

UNIVERSITY—"Harold Lloyd in 'The Case of the Howling Dog.'" 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "The Case of the Howling Dog."

MUSIC
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Soloist, Paul Wittgenstein. one-handed pianist. 8:15.

OTHER EVENTS
HORTICULTURAL HALL—Autumn Flower Show, featuring chrysanthemums. 9 a. m. to 10.

SUNDAY
FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn. C. S. B. member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Free. 10:30 a. m.

MUSIC
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY—Felix Smetana, conductor. Program includes Dr. Edwin J. Williams' "Italian Symphony." Jordan Hall. 8:15.

GARDNER MUSEUM—ERA Circle Chorus. G. Roberts Lusk, conductor. Composition by Smetana. 8:15.

NONFOLK HOUSE CONCERT—First of winter concert series. 8:15.

ART MUSEUM—Lectures: "Napoleon at Austerlitz." 8:15.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Club at Walden. 8:15.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Trail Mate." 8:15.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB—Program presented by students from Baltic countries. Twentieth Century Club. 8:15.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Sunday morning, becoming fair and cooler by Sunday afternoon. Moderate southerly winds shifting to westerly.

Maine: Cloudy, probably light rain or snow tonight and Sunday morning; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light rain or snow tonight, probably ending Sunday morning; slightly colder Sunday in the south portion.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably light rain tonight and in the extreme east portion Sunday morning; slightly colder Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably light rain Sunday morning; slightly colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast and Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast and south winds shifting to east or northeast and overcast weather; probably light rain, tonight and Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures
Boston 37, New Orleans 62, 62
Burlington 37, New York 46, 46
Chicago 40, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42
Denver 34, 36, 36, 36, 36, 36
Helena, Mont. 34, 36, 36, 36, 36, 36
Jacksonville, Fla. 60, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78
Kansas City, Mo. 46, 58, 58, 58, 58, 58
Los Angeles, Cal. 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78
Miami, Fla. 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 10.
B—Maximum, Nov. 9.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 1:09 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 1:45 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:57 p. m.

Moth-Damage Protection
Over-Stuffed Furniture
Boston
Storage Warehouse
Company
Rugs and Fabrics
Dead Storage of Automobiles

Advertisers Hear Advice to Improve Present Methods

Too Little Is Done About Bad Advertising, Federation Head Says

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—George A. Dunning of Boston was elected district governor at a board meeting of the First District Advertising Federation of America held here late yesterday, as a part of the district's annual convention.

Turkey Dons Occidental Garb, Customs, Housing and Machines In Rapidly Changing Evolution

Traces of Colorful Old Realm of Sultans Lies Beyond Istanbul and Ankara in Remote Villages Where Near East Has Its Own

Two Harvard students, traveling in the Near East, give their impressions of changing conditions in Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Persia and the Caucasus. This is the first article. It deals mainly with the visit to Turkey.

ISTANBUL, Turkey.—It is well known to almost every one that New York is not America, that Paris is not France and that Shanghai is not China, but a surprisingly large number of people imagine that Istanbul represents Turkey and that the converted Byzantine church of Hagia Sophia represents the height of Turkish achievement.

This is an error made not only by casual tourists but also by foreigners who have lived for many years in Istanbul and never gone beyond it. It is even more serious than the mistaking of New York for America, because New York does represent a great deal that is fine and progressive in American civilization, while Istanbul is being left to its past. Modern Turkey is being built centrally on Ankara.

Istanbul is still the commercial capital of the country and by far the largest port in Turkey. The inhabitants are as cosmopolitan as any in the world. There are perhaps 400,000 Turks but the rest are Greeks, Levantines, Jews, Russians, Armenians, French, Italians, English and Americans. Kurds and even a sprinkling of Negroes—remnants of the days when Turkish society aped the sultan and deemed it smart to have Negro servants.

Modern Ankara
From Istanbul we took the Anatolia Express to Ankara. The train is one of the best in Turkey, leaving Haydarpasa, just across the Bosphorus from Istanbul. As one approaches Ankara the surrounding countryside looks more prosperous as is natural where a new and growing metropolis makes increasing demands upon the countryside for food.

The new buildings in Ankara—those that means almost the entire city—are built in a quasi-international style. The ribbon windows and thin metal columns of the more extreme Austrian, French and German buildings have been modified in Turkey. They have kept their windows to more normal dimensions, probably because there is seldom a lack of sunshine in Turkey.

The private villas are very often built in a modernized Turkish style, retaining the arch-shaped windows and minaret-like turrets but made of reinforced concrete and stucco with modern window brackets and electrical installations. Almost all of the newer homes are set in their own gardens so that Ankara will be in truth a Garden City.

Informal Embassies
All the nations sending representatives to Turkey have built homes in Ankara in which their ambassadors may live when there. They are rarely the large impressive mansions we are accustomed to see in Washington and Paris, but rather, ordinary comfortable houses which tend to suggest a happy, informal relationship with the new Turkey. There are exceptions, however, such as the Persian Embassy. The Belgian Embassy too is on a more pretentious scale, but the American one is very modest.

In striking contrast to all this newness is the old city, up on the

hill, still surrounded by its walls and with narrow cobbled streets and old wooden and stucco houses hanging their gables over the shade by shutting out the fresh air and breezes from the streets. The Republic would do well to leave the old city standing as a constant reminder to the people of the improvements and changes it has brought.

In Ankara we were told that the real Turkey lay beyond. Just as it became plain that Istanbul was not Turkey, so it now became evident that Ankara was hardly more typical. Of the several ways of going from Ankara to a place where one can pick up the Taurus Express, we found that a drive by automobile across the central plateau would be the quickest, although not the most comfortable. At 6 o'clock in the morning the bus drove up to our hotel and it was already filled with its Turkish clientele.

Roman Road
It was an American-made truck with a body like a large police patrol wagon. The seats were wooden benches with a mere suspicion of leather upholstery. For the first few miles our way lay along an increasingly disintegrating road which finally disintegrated to such an extent that the driver, muttering something in Turkish, struck out through the open country which made far smoother riding in an automobile than that provided by the cobbled remnants of a Roman road.

Central and eastern portions of Turkey have a mixture of pastoral and agricultural economy. Wherever it is at all possible to till the rocky soil, the peasants have done so. But even the frugal and hardworking Turkish peasantry have found it impractical in many parts, and so they feed their flocks of sheep and goats, or rather, let their sheep and goats struggle for nourishment on their own initiative.

The villagers have become accustomed to the utility of the automobile and haggle for a place in a bus much as they would haggle for a pound of egg-plant in the local market. We were astonished to find occasional Negroes in the most remote villages and the explanation appears to be that they are runaway members of the French Army or former Turkish prisoners of war.

Old Greek City
The bus took us to Konya, the old Greek city of Ikonium. The museum contains many lovely fragments of ancient Greek sculpture. It is also famous for one of its mosques which is perhaps the oldest in Turkey. At one time Konya was the capital of the Seljuk Turks but now it is merely a provincial town of 60,000 people, set in a fertile fruit orchards that are bounded on the one side by the Taurus mountains and on the other by the Taurus mountains.

Upon arrival we found that we were short of Turkish money and it was already past the closing time of the banks. We were courteously assisted however by our Turkish friend who took us to the bank where he knew the director and we were received by him in his office. Our checks were cashed while the director politely inquired as to how we found Turkey and what was the feeling in America toward Turkey.

The Turkish seem to be under the impression that there is a strong inimical propaganda being spread against them in America and we took pains to assure those who questioned us that this was far from being the case. One Turk in his turn told us that America was very popular in Turkey being one of the few countries that had not tried at some time or other to browbeat them into making concessions.

On to Syria
Our rest was broken rather too early by the necessity of catching the Taurus Express at 3:30 in the morning. This train runs twice a week from Haydarpasa, in connection with the Orient Express from Paris, and runs to Tripoli in Syria and Kirkuk in Iraq from which automobiles go to Baghdad and Teheran.

On the way to Adana, the mountains rise occasionally to a height of 12,000 feet and seem even higher by reason of their rugged shapes and rocky peaks. The train climbs to a considerable height and is a very fine engineering job built by the Germans before the war when they still dreamed of a Berlin-Baghdad railway.

Adana is considerably larger than Konya and possesses 26 cotton mills. The town is surrounded by suburbs containing lovely homes set in semi-tropical gardens and there is a most pleasing air of general prosperity about the place that is well in keeping with its position as the metropolis of southern Turkey.

Following Japan
From Adana the train goes southeast toward the Syrian border. There is not a very noticeable difference in the scenery or people and indeed it was not many years ago that Syria was under Turkish rule. The transition is very gentle in all respects but one. From the moment that the train crosses the Syrian border the inhabitants appear in native dress with fez and sunhelmets conspicuous everywhere. That is the end of Turkey, for it was not in vain that Kemal imposed a large fine on anyone wearing a fez.

Turkey today is following in the footsteps of Japan. There is the same avidity for a westernization of the country, the same increase in patriotic feeling, unfortunately often expressed in an extreme nationalistic form. As in Japan, there is an increase in military preparedness at the same time that the country is undergoing vast indus-

Once Drowsy Turkey Shakes Off Eastern Languor



A Corner of Old Ankara, the Growing Capital
The Indispensable Donkey and Cluttered Yard Are Not Far From Modern Streets and Buildings.

Italy's Corporative State Comes Into Full Operation; Duce Installs 22 Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

among its other alleged merits, it is supposed to offer a remedy to the present economic ills of the country. It is, moreover, the first experiment based exclusively on a centrally-controlled, national economy to be tried by a state which, nominally at least, continues to respect private initiative in production.

Broadens Scope

Hitherto Fascism has been generally looked upon merely as a form of political dictatorship, and as such it has found all over the world warm supporters, ready imitators and convinced adversaries. But that is only one aspect of the Fascist phenomenon. Its other aspect, and perhaps the most important as well as the one most likely to survive its creator, is its new economic system planned and organized on a corporative basis. This is really the one great contribution that Fascism is making for the social progress of mankind, and even if the experiment should fail to give the results its sponsors expect, it will at least have been an honest endeavor to replace by a new economic system the one which had evidently brought disaster to Italy and to many other countries.

The fundamental idea underlying the corporative theory is that the nation exists as the result of productive effort, and that all productive effort must therefore be disciplined for the benefit of the whole. That is, in the words of the state, the corporative state inverts the terms of socialist doctrine in which the state manages for the individual; in the corporative state individuals are free to manage their enterprise, but they should do so not merely in their own personal interest, but also in the interests of the nation and under the regulating action of the state.

All in One Frame

The corporative economy has been defined as the system which realizes discipline of economic relations according to the interests of the various categories in the framework of the national economic interests. Individual interests manifest themselves through private initiative. Interests of the category of workers and employers manifest themselves through action of the syndicate. Interests of the branch of production manifest themselves through the corporations. The national economic interests are protected by the National Council of Corporations.

Signor Mussolini has moved very cautiously in the creation of the Corporative State. He proceeded by degrees. The first stage—the syndical phase—was achieved in the first years of his administration. Not until the foundations of the new economic structure, namely, the syndical organizations, had been made thoroughly solid and had successfully passed the test of the economic crisis, did he promote the more complicated developments of the system.

It was only at the end of 1933 (that is more than seven years after the law contemplating the establishment of corporations had been passed) that Il Duce decided that the moment had come to set resolutely from the syndical to the corporative phase, through the creation of these organs, which unquestionably represent the most original and constructive idea of the Fascist economic-social system.

Functions

What are the corporations, and what is the task assigned to them? During the past decade Fascism has been gradually building up an economic system in which every producer, be he capitalist or laborer, employer or employee, professional man or intellectual worker, belongs to an appropriate state-recognized syndicate, and from these broad foundations arose the local, regional and national federations and confederations, which represent the common interests of employers and employees on a national level. These various bodies only regulated wages,

hours and conditions of labor, and in case of disputes recourse was made to special labor courts, empowered to give compulsory decisions.

At the same time, provision was made for the settlement of disputes arising on such questions as changes in the methods of production, price formation, etc. The Act of April 3, 1926, which regulated the relations between capital and labor, contemplated the creation of central organs, termed "corporations," which should mediate, under a higher authority, between the syndicates of employers and employees.

The Labor Charter of 1927 defined the corporations as unitary organizations of productive forces in the state, with the power to issue orders as to the coordination of production, when requested to do so by the syndicates. Since no corporations existed at the time, these powers could not be exercised. In 1930, however, the National Council of Corporations was created, and its seven sections were invested temporarily with the powers of corporations. Although the council had authority to issue orders on the regulation of industry, practically no use was made of such wide powers.

The Completed Plan

The economic organization was completed last May by the creation of corporations, which will come into existence with this date, Nov. 10. They are interlocking units between the syndicates, federations and confederations, intended to coordinate in the national interest the activities of the various branches of production. They will be the channels through which the social groups, as arranged in the corporative structure, will voice their needs. Their purpose is to organize or associate these groups. They may give advice when requested, and sometimes the advice has binding force; they may act as mediators between employers' and employees' associations; and, most important of all, they may legislate. They have power to issue compulsory orders for the effective regulation of economic relations and for the collective discipline of production.

Similar powers had been given previously to the National Council of Corporations, but this power could only be exercised if a request had been made by two or more interested parties. The Prime Minister had given his assent. Now a single corporation may issue rules "for the regulation of collective economic relations and toward the unitary economic discipline of production." The formula used for defining such power is, in fact, comprehensive. It is the power to regulate the most varied forms of intervention and discipline in the economic sphere. By virtue of this power the corporation becomes the instrument for the self-discipline and supervision of economic activities. A request by one of the associations within the corporation suffices to set in motion the corporation's regulatory activity.

Regulatory

The corporations can also regulate the prices of productive services in their respective fields.

In other words, corporative discipline is extended also to those economic and other services which cannot be governed by inter-syndical agreements; and while those who furnish such services are represented in the syndical associations, there is no association representing those who use such services, namely, the consumers who, as such, are without syndical representation. Moreover, the sphere of corporative discipline includes also goods furnished to the public in privileged conditions. This provision permits, wherever circumstances so require, the control and regulation of those productive activities which, because of the economic and technical conditions under which they are carried on, make particularly necessary

an adequate protection of collective interests.

All these rules, orders and regulations must be approved by the General Assembly of the National Council of Corporations and become compulsory when published in due form with a decree issued by the Prime Minister. Decisions by the corporations thus become law merely by a decree signed by the Premier, without passing through Parliament.

There are 22 corporations. In every corporation, employers and workers are represented in equal numbers, together with a few Government nominees, mainly technical experts, and three representatives of the Fascist Party, whose duty is to see that the decisions taken are in keeping with the general interest of the State.

Three Groups

The corporations are divided into three main groups: C1 (formed of eight) embracing the whole economic process from agricultural production, through industrial manufacture, to retail sale; C2 (also formed of eight) is limited to industry and commerce; C3 (formed of six) incorporates the professions and arts, transport, banking, credit and insurance, hotel and tourist traffic and public entertainments.

Each corporation will be presided over by the Minister of Corporations, who is Signor Mussolini, or by vice-presidents, chosen among Cabinet Ministers or Under-Secretaries of State or the Secretary of the Fascist Party. The representatives of the employers and workers are appointed by their respective syndicates and federations, but their appointment must be ratified by the Head of the Government. Since categories of economic activity may be represented in one corporation, there may be set up within each corporation special sections, where decisions must be approved by the corporation itself.

Several corporations may be temporarily grouped for special purposes, and corporative committees relating to special products may be formed. The corporations will not sit continuously, but will be called to order periodically or when a special request has been made by one of the interested parties to discuss some urgent problem.

In connection with the Fascist corporative experiment, it should always be borne in mind that confidence in Signor Mussolini is the real basis of the whole economic fabric. It is a matter for consideration whether the undoubted improvement that has taken place in social conditions under the Fascist regime is due to the corporative machine itself or must not be entirely attributed to the guiding spirit behind it.

Eat More Bread Campaign Plan of Australian Bakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The objective of the Australian Master Bakers' Federation is to increase consumption of bread in the Commonwealth by two slices a day for each person. A conference of representatives from every state will draw up plans shortly on these lines.

The Federal Royal Commission, which is taking evidence in the various cities on the bread baking industry was told by a master baker at its Adelaide sittings that calculations had shown that if 2,000,000 people ate two extra slices of bread a day, based upon 14 slices to the loaf, an additional 6,250,000 bushels of wheat a year would be consumed.

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MacDonald Asks Defensive Arms On Lowest Scale

Security Depends on Cut in War Machines, Not Building, He Says

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Britain, with Armistice Day poppies making red splashes in rain-drenched streets, echoes today the declaration of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald that "Peace is the supreme need of our time."

Mr. MacDonald made this declaration at the annual Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet last night. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese-American naval talks, he defined the British aim as "an agreement which will not jeopardize the safety of any of us and will not deprive us of the power of defense."

He also gave what is regarded as a hint to Japan, when referring to world armaments generally he said that "the lower the scales agreed upon are, the greater the security." He added, "If these agreements are refused, defense requirements must be met in a way that will put the nonaggressive purpose of the nation beyond question."

Mr. MacDonald did not indicate what this way would be, but there is no doubt whatever that the method most popular here for reaching it would be along the lines of Anglo-American cooperation.

The Prime Minister said Great Britain has proved to its own satisfaction that disarmament by example, "in the present state of mind of the world, is not an effective way to reduce arms or to increase international confidence and so strengthen peace."

"We have never overlooked what this example meant for us in diminished power of protection," he said. "In some circles it might even tempt an aggressor of attack. I believe with all my heart that the best and the last word in security is an international agreement on the scales of national arms. And the lower the scales agreed upon are, the greater the security of nations will be."

Ivy Ledbetter Lee

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Ivy Ledbetter Lee, who passed on yesterday, was the man who made press agency a profession as public relations counselor to John D. Rockefeller and large corporations.

Mr. Lee came into public attention when he represented the Rockefeller family in the strike against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. in 1914. It was within the next two years that John D. Rockefeller Sr. began giving away dimes and creating philanthropies.

Contemporary writers commented that Mr. Rockefeller had been transformed in the public mind from "an ogre to a Santa Claus." Mr. Lee consistently denied he had anything to do with the dime-giving touch, which he called a "press agent stunt." He was generally credited, however, with recommending much of Mr. Rockefeller's subsequent philanthropic work.

Mr. Lee was born in Cedarburg, Ga., on July 16, 1877. He entered Emory College and later Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1898. He then studied at Harvard and Columbia.

His newspaper work began as a reporter on the New York American, and he later was with the New York Times and the New York World. His first experience in publicity was for the Citizens' Union when Sen. Lee was elected Mayor of New York in 1903.

Mr. Lee was publicity director and later assistant to the chairman of the American Red Cross during the World War.

'Oldest' Bible Found In Cairo Bookshop

By the Associated Press
Vienna, Nov. 10
DISCOVERY of the "world's oldest Bible," said to have been written in the second century, was announced yesterday by the Austrian National Library.

Hans Gerstinger, chief of the library's manuscript section, said the pile of dusty manuscripts was found in a Cairo bookshop by Hermann Junker, director of the German Archaeological Institute there. They were brought here for study and their importance confirmed.

The entire Bible was not included in the manuscript, but in the form of a book, but the Gospel of Matthew, Paul's epistles and portions of the Old Testament were there.

Scholars said the oldest Bible previously known dated from the fourth century.

Real Liquor Control In Ontario Agitated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Ceaseless agitation for more rigid inspection and control of the Ontario liquor business is in evidence throughout the province since the coming of beer and wine parlors. The Ottawa Presbytery of the United Church, through Russell McGillivray, chairman of the committee on evangelism and social service, yesterday gave report inviting the Ontario Government to conduct its liquor business in such a manner as to meet only real demands, that proper policies concerning the limitation of sale and hours of sale, advertising and rigid inspection, should be given consideration, and that ministers and churches should be invited more and more to stress scientific temperance training for the young.

Mr. McGillivray said that "because the liabilities for human life and happiness from the use of alcoholic drinks are much greater than the assets we look forward to a time when people will not use strong drink and when there will be no provision to tempt any to use strong drink. Our position is: for humanity's sake, freedom from that which has been more a curse than a blessing."

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Derbyshire Land Given to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUXTON, Eng.—Stanton Moor Edge, Derbyshire, a mile-long ridge, 900 feet above sea level and 28 acres in extent, where for more than a century archaeologists have worked on numerous stone circles, altars, round barrows, rock idols, sacrificial basins, and rock-stones, has been presented to the National Trust by Mr. F. A. Holmes of Buxton.

The majority of the ancient memorials have been attributed to the culture of the Bronze Age, between 1500 and 500 B. C., while there is also evidence of later Celtic habitation.

Four huge rocks on the property, the Druid Stone, Cat Stone, Heart Stone and Gorse Stone, have aroused interest, and it is now generally accepted that all of them may have been made and raised to their position by natural forces, but many bear inscriptions and the marks of human work of an early date.

Baptists Urge Clean Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO.—All Baptists were urged to refrain from patronizing theatres exhibiting pictures "which offend decency and Christian morality" in a resolution passed at the Baptist convention for Ontario and Quebec held here recently.

France Contends Troops Eligible To Police Saar

League Agreement Imposes This Duty, Laval Informs Köster

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Nov. 10.—The French Government rejects as absolutely unfounded the Reich's pretensions that French troops could not be called on in an emergency to preserve order in the Saar.

Dr. Roland Köster, German Ambassador to France, who called at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday to present the German Government's reserves on this score, was politely but firmly informed by Foreign Minister Pierre Laval that while hoping no intervention will be necessary, France is resolved to fulfill the police obligations conferred upon it by the agreement of the League of Nations Council.

Dr. Köster is understood to have protested to M. Laval that the Reich considers the Saar to be part of the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland. Therefore, for French troops to cross the border would be a violation of treaties, particularly the Locarno accords.

The French refuse to accept this interpretation of the texts, contending that the Saar is not part of German territory, since the plebiscite is precisely designed to decide whether the Saar will return to the Reich, remain under League administration or become French.

Furthermore, it is pointed out here that if French soldiers should have to enter the Saar on appeal of the governmental commission, it would not be as an army but as an international police force.

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Particularly fine bed-pillows at a remarkable price. Covered with fancy imported ticking, filled with pure white goose-down, and finished with celanese piping. Size 21x27.

White House Sees Impending Battle Of Party Sections

Fight for Control of
Congress Is Closely
Watched

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—With large extremist and inflationary blocs of Democrats in the new Congress constituting the gravest danger to Roosevelt policies during the next two years, the White House was today anxiously watching a fight for party control already brewing on Capitol Hill.

Southern Democrats, proceeding on their seniority rights, are assuming that they will continue to hold the key positions in both House and Senate to which they are entitled by their long years of service in Congress and are prepared to fight to the last to retain these rights.

But the northern and western groups—now far outnumbering the southerners—give evidence of unwillingness to continue longer without the recognition which they consider belongs to them because of their unprecedented number. And plans are being laid to assert this claim in no uncertain terms.

Result Vital to White House
The outcome means everything to the White House and the Administration. With the Republican opposition reduced to impotence by the last election the President now remains the last check on a Congress which is known in advance to have tendencies far more radical than those of the Chief Executive. If extreme movements such as inflation, a 30-hour week bill, the bonus, bank "pay-off" measures etc., get started as will almost certainly happen—there no longer remains any official opposition to fight them in Congress itself.

Thus the Administration's one chance to keep such measures under control in Congress lies through iron-clad party control over the Democratic majority by tried and true leaders working in close harmony with the White House. If at any time such control should break down the President would stand alone against a majority of his own party in Congress—a position no President cares to occupy.

Problem For Strategists
How to secure such control is the problem of the day for Administration strategists. It is a moot question with them whether continuation of the southern Democratic hierarchy in power is the best solution.

While there are a few radically inclined among the group from below the Mason and Dixon line, the majority tend to be conservative and hence willing to co-operate with Mr. Roosevelt in everything he does of a conservative nature.

But they are outnumbered by the northerners and westerners who might tend to be even more belligerent if denied some recognition in the leadership. The long legislative

Monitor Continues Feature Radiocasts

THE weekly series of feature programs of selected stories from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will be continued by Ernest Beaumont, Monitor radiocaster, over Stations WBZ, WBAZ and WIAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time.

His topic will be "Some Members of the British Royal Family." WBZ and WBAZ operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. WIAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

experience of the southerners is another strong argument in favor of their leadership. They know the legislative ropes thoroughly and are past masters at the art of guiding legislation.

New Members Most Radical
The new northern and western members generally tend to be the more extreme in their economic views—partly because they are out and out New Deal delegates and partly just because they are new members. It is axiomatic in Congress that a new member always tends to be radically inclined. Tolerance and conservatism come with years of legislative experience.

This group strongly resents the fact that the southern Democrats are slated for 16 of the 20 major committee chairmanships of the House and 13 of the best 19 in the Senate.

In the House the 16 major chairmen come from 129 southern Democrats, while the 194 northern and western members will have only four.

South in the Saddle
Southern Democrats amount to 28 in the Senate while the other geographical areas will be represented by 41 Democrats holding only three of the best 19 posts.

This the newcomers may accept because of the excessive strength of the seniority tradition. But they will demand some compensation in terms of floor leadership or similar general party posts. In the House they are already seeking to capture the speakership from Representative Joseph W. Byrnes, logical successor to the late Henry T. Rainey.

To date, the White House has maintained the appearance of impartiality. But the importance to it of congressional leaders who will co-operate fully may force it to take a hand in the selection of the new legislative leaders before the decisions are made.

**Mortgage Holiday
On Farms Ruled Out
In Virginia Court**

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9 (P)—In the first such decision rendered in Virginia, Judge Luther B. Way, in Federal District Court here today, held unconstitutional the Frazier-Lemke amendment to the Bankruptcy Act, enacted at the last session of Congress, by which farmers are granted special privileges in meeting their obligations.

The point at issue was a section which provides for the appraisal of property after the debtor and his creditors have not been able to agree on an extension of time to pay debts, and the retention by the debtor of his property for five years before it is released to his creditors.

It was attacked on the ground that this section violates the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that a person may not be deprived of his property without due process of law.

The case involved the petition of an Accomack County farmer. Among his liabilities was a deed of trust for \$2938 with accrued interest, and held by a trustee and the Hallwood National Bank.

Because a federal law provides that no bank may hold a lien against real estate for longer than five years, the bank decided to foreclose on the deed of trust which represented a first mortgage on the farm, and advertised the property for sale Oct. 20.

**Tests Prove Motorist Slowed
Hand and Foot After Drink**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Proof that even the moderate drinker is a menace to safety while driving an automobile, was pointed out yesterday by Dr. N. Evert Kendig, dean of the School of Pharmacy, Temple University, here, in an address to the school during which he said that even one drink of liquor "enormously increases the probabilities of an accident."

From laboratory experiments, Dr. Kendig said, it is shown that under normal conditions it requires one-fifth of a second for a person to complete a physical reaction to the mental stimulus. In other words, from the time the driver of a car sees an object to the time the wheel is turned or the brake applied, one-fifth of a second elapses in normal persons. However, experiments further show that the drinking of even a moderate amount of alcohol slows down the reaction that the elapsed time doubles or even triples.

Wheel and Brake
"An automobile traveling at the rate of 45 miles an hour moves forward about 12 feet every one-fifth of a second, or more than the average car length," Dr. Kendig said. "One drink of whisky, or one pint of beer consumed will increase the elapsed time from the eye to the wheel or brake up to as much as four-fifths of a second."

"If the time is increased just two-fifths of a second, the car travels 24 feet farther than normal expectation before the driver starts to apply the brakes. Therefore, if a child suddenly runs into the road, the driver who has had a drink is much more likely to have an accident than is a non-drinker."

"Some motorists realize the dan-

U. S. Army Team Wins Horse Show Jumping Contest

Takes the International
Trophy Presented by
President of Chile

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (P)—The United States Army team last night completed its quest of the International Military Jumping Trophy, presented by President Arturo Alessandri of Chile, giving a perfect performance as the three-day competition for the award came to a close at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden.

Although the Chilean and Irish Free State teams also completed the contest without making a mistake, the United States lead, piled up on the two first nights, was too great to overcome and Uncle Sam's officers ended the contest with the low aggregate of 10 faults. Then came Chile with 12½, the Irish with 18, France with 33½, and Canada with 34½.

Two equine youngsters, one purchased for a mere song before he had shown championship traits, and the other bred in the blue grass country, dominated the afternoon's program.

Chief of Spindletop, flying the silks of Mrs. M. F. Yount's Spindletop stable of Beaumont, Texas, and Mary Virginia from Charles T. Fisher's Dixiana Farm of Lexington, Ky., are the two, and both came through with brilliant triumphs.

The invaders from the West and South continued to win more than their share of the awards. Etta Kett, shown by Frances M. Dodge, of Rochester, Mich., came through with a victory in the class for three gaiters over 142 hands and not exceeding 14 hands, nosing out Royal Irish, a stablemate of Mary Virginia, R. C. Flannery, Kansas, Ill., and R. A. Lumpkin, Mattoon, Ill., again dominated the roadster division, the former placing second and third with two teams and the latter splitting the entry.

The blue award went to Preston Envoy, owned and driven by Mrs. William C. Cox, Cohasset, Mass.; Miss King's Knight Bachelor was second and Mrs. Coombs's Adoration third.

The East proved the strongest in the midday harness class, won by Eastside from J. May Willett's Castles farm, New Marlboro, Mass., the Paddock Lane stable challenge trophy for American bred hackneys over 142, which was retired by Alfred B. MacLay's Killdeer Juniper of Millbrook, N. Y., and the harness pony tandem, honors in which were won by Flight Cadet and Glenavon Little King shown by William B. MacColl's North Farm of Bristol, R. I.

Mrs. John Hay Whitney, New York and Upperville, Va., sent out six horses, in an effort to take the class for ladies drivers or qualified hunters carrying up to 170 pounds, but she had to be content with second, third and fourth places, first going to Alvin Untermeyer's Ulic, often called the "perfect" lady's hunter.

William C. Cox, Cohasset, Mass., was the blue ribbon in the harness tandem, over 142 hands, with Preston Envoy and Glenavon Triumph.

**Final Philippines
Legislature Under
U. S. Rule Adjourns**

MANILA, Nov. 9 (P)—Adjournment of the Tenth Legislature at midnight drew the curtain on another phase of American administration of the Philippines.

The next act in the drama of the changing status of the islands will be the establishment of the commonwealth government which will administer the affairs of the islands during the ten years preceding independence.

"We have just written the finish of a chapter in our country's history," said Speaker Quintin Paredes as he closed the final session of the Legislature in ringing praise of "American altruism."

One of the last acts of the Legislature before it adjourned was to appropriate \$750,000 to provide gratuities for approximately 330 Americans when they retire from government service.

Does Not Retard
If he is unusually bright and rapid in his work, his contract calls for a larger amount of work than that outlined in the agreement for the slower pupil. Thus the slow pupil does not retard the quick student.

In surveying the results, I. H. Lamb, superintendent of schools, reports that operating expenses have been reduced 31 per cent since the program went into effect. The saving amounts to \$362,000 in the last year's operating budget, with approximately 35,000 students enrolled.

To perfect the program, the aid of all principals and supervisors together with a group of prominent citizens has been enlisted. From this group has been formed 18 committees, with each studying a particular phase of the program.

Brought Up to Date
Public education in Flint, in Mr. Lamb's opinion, has been brought up to date, not in the sense of improving the physical equipment alone, but in adopting new attitudes on the part of the teacher toward children, revising the organization of courses and vitalizing the student life.

"This new outlook upon public instruction," he says, "involves vitalizing the studies, connecting them with the current life of the students, without the sacrifice of discipline or the abandonment of the traditional fundamentals. It is really a process of amplifying education to make it better, more useful and more enjoyable."

Special courses have been arranged under the general title of social studies to help the student see where his school work is fitting him to assume duties of later life. Newspapers are used as textbooks. Along with supplemental material, are clipped and discussed, the teacher attempts to show the pupils what lies ahead of them and how the things that they are learning are not something remote, but something that is very much a part of life. Mass grouping of students regardless of ability is thus avoided.

Wheat Exports Up
NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (P)—Exports of wheat, including flour, from United States and Canadian ports during the week ended Nov. 3 amounted to 4,132,990 bushels, compared with 3,444,004 in the preceding week and 3,557,429 in the like week a year ago.

Blandishment

OTTAWA—Further evidence of the "brotherhood" of art and artists is seen by W. D. Robbins, United States Minister to Canada, in the exhibition of contemporary United States paintings at the National Gallery.

On his recent formal opening of the exhibition which is on loan from the Carnegie Corporation of New York during a tour of the British dominions, he said, "I feel that there is a brotherhood among artists, and those artists who have mastered their subjects in Italy, Spain, France and the Americas feel that they have among them an understanding. It seems to me that this understanding, this brotherhood, is happy and healthy, and the fact that the Carnegie Corporation is sending this very fine collection of paintings to Canada will be worth while."

He found much to appeal to him in Canadian art, including "that simplicity, virility and purity which, I think, represents the people of Canada." He was grateful that the two countries were joining in yet another interest—that of art.

The 200 pieces on view reflect what might be described as "The American Scene." They are widely diversified in style and theme, are reminiscent of the world at large rather than of their own country, denote courage and vigor in workmanship, even to becoming extreme and garish at times.

During a month on exhibition the collection will travel to other Canadian cities and then go abroad.

**Beads Thrown in Yard
'Grow' Cotton Trees
Of Hawaiian Variety**

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 10.—From a handful of souvenir Hawaiian "beads," tossed away in a backyard here, has come a strain of cotton "trees" which some day may result in commercial cotton raising in this country.

At least, that's the hope of Mrs. W. Davidson and H. B. Davis. About eight years ago Mrs. Davis, wife of a navy man whose former home was in Hawaii, threw the beads away. A plant sprang from one of the beads which had been made from seeds of a species of cotton plant in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Davidson gave some of the seeds to Mr. Davis, her neighbor at that time. Mr. Davis' hobby is cultivation of all sorts of plants in his backyard.

Now Mr. Davis has five carefully tended specimens in his yard and which are being tested in Imperial Valley and at Escondido. The best developed of the Davis trees is a 2-year-old seedling about eight feet high which is filled with cotton bolls. He estimates production for the season at about 500 of the white clusters, of between five and six pounds of cotton.

Mrs. Davidson recalls that the cotton beads were given her when she visited Hawaii in 1925 but she never had any idea that they would produce cotton trees. The state department of agriculture has written Mrs. Davidson that cotton from her trees is of an excellent fiber. The trees are described as having trunks and limbs of hard wood, not easily harmed. Flowering in bright yellow blossoms, the trees develop their bolls the same as the ordinary field cotton does.

**Long Plans Two-Year
Moratorium on Debt
By Louisiana Law**

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 10 (P)—Senator Huey P. Long today planned a two-year moratorium on "all debt" in Louisiana by special session legislative act.

The Senator, at the Governor's office today to draft bills for the special session which is expected to convene by Monday night, set to work enthusiastically on his debt erasure idea.

"Oh, that's all right," he replied. "We'll either have them do it, or we'll create a special board to do it."

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 10 (P)—Election fraud charges against four of Huey Long's New Orleans ward leaders were tossed out of court yesterday when Criminal District Judge Frank T. Echezabal denounced vote-buying testimony of the State witnesses as modern fairy tales.

**British Columbia Warns
Of Wage Law Enforcement**

VICTORIA, B. C.—As a warning to employers that it intends to carry on drastic enforcement of its new labor laws, the British Columbia Government, through its board of industrial relations, has commenced prosecution of persons charged with violation of wage regulations in industry.

Recent fines collected under laws regulating hours of work and enforcing the semi-monthly payment of wages, will serve as a warning to other lax employers, the board of industrial relations said. Next, prosecutions will be under the Male Minimum Wage Act and are being prepared now. While some violations are known to be proceeding, the law generally is being observed, the board believes.

Mrs. Jones said she had ordered shares of other companies and that Frank W. Perry, former salesman for Utility Securities Company had substituted Corporation Securities stock. Mr. Perry, however, called as a defense witness, said she knew she was going to get corporation securities stock, and later bought more stocks from him.

American Exhibit Of Painting Opens In Ottawa Gallery

Carnegie Loan Pictures
Start Travels to
Canada's Cities

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Moratorium on Debt
By Louisiana Law**

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 10 (P)—Senator Huey P. Long today planned a two-year moratorium on "all debt" in Louisiana by special session legislative act.

The Senator, at the Governor's office today to draft bills for the special session which is expected to convene by Monday night, set to work enthusiastically on his debt erasure idea.

"Oh, that's all right," he replied. "We'll either have them do it, or we'll create a special board to do it."

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 10 (P)—Election fraud charges against four of Huey Long's New Orleans ward leaders were tossed out of court yesterday when Criminal District Judge Frank T. Echezabal denounced vote-buying testimony of the State witnesses as modern fairy tales.

**British Columbia Warns
Of Wage Law Enforcement**

VICTORIA, B. C.—As a warning to employers that it intends to carry on drastic enforcement of its new labor laws, the British Columbia Government, through its board of industrial relations, has commenced prosecution of persons charged with violation of wage regulations in industry.

Recent fines collected under laws regulating hours of work and enforcing the semi-monthly payment of wages, will serve as a warning to other lax employers, the board of industrial relations said. Next, prosecutions will be under the Male Minimum Wage Act and are being prepared now. While some violations are known to be proceeding, the law generally is being observed, the board believes.

Dive for Ship Sunk in 1780 To Test Lake's New Submarine

Inventor Is Doubtful of Finding Reputed Treasure
on British Frigate—Will Creep Below Eddies of
East River on Mission Backed by Government

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Simon Lake, on the eve of one of history's greatest submarine treasure hunts, asserted last night that he was more interested in a successful test of his oddly-shaped underwater salvager than in recovering the \$4,800,000 gold reputedly aboard the British frigate *Husar* under the swirling waters of Hell Gate.

Nearing the climax of his long career as a submarine builder and designer, Mr. Lake was openly doubtful of finding a treasure trove in the hulk of the ship which has gripped the attention of salvagers ever since it was sunk in the East River in 1780. But, he added:

"Whether there is any treasure there or not, I am proposing to clear out the hulk, down to her bottom planking, with my salvage devices and thus solve the mystery of whether she is a treasure ship or not."

Inspired by Jules Verne
"At least I expect to find many things of historical interest, and hope to recover the bones of the American prisoners who were lost in that disaster."

For the veteran, Milford, Conn., engineer, the *Husar* adventure promised achievement of a boyhood dream, inspired 60 years ago by the reading of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

But whether he finds the fabulous wealth reported carried by the paymaster for Britain's revolutionary army was a secondary consideration. Mr. Lake wanted primarily to vindicate his ideas about submarine craft on which he started work in an age when underwater navigation was regarded as a fantastic and inglorious dream.

Has Government Contract
Armed with an exclusive contract from the Treasury Department, Mr. Lake was prepared to dive below the eddying waters of the East River to clear out the *Husar*'s hull.

A month ago, the Government enforced Mr. Lake's salvage rights by ordering the other crews to quit the location in which the *Husar* is believed to lie under 70 feet of water.

Historians never have established definitely whether the British frigate carried any such riches when she was accidentally sunk, through storming a submerged rock, but the rumors are being strengthened by records showing two English salvage expeditions were sent to Hell Gate waters several decades later.

Divers Balked By Currents
Dozens of attempts have been made to tap the vessel's secrets but

**Bigger Families
In Germany Gain
Tax Reductions**

BERLIN.—The National Socialist policy of helping large families for the purpose of building up a large nation is given practical form in the new tax laws, which have been sanctioned by the Reich Cabinet.

Herr Fritz Reinhardt, State Secretary of Finance, in explaining these laws to the press, declared that income tax concessions would from Jan. 1, 1935, amount to 15 per cent for one child, 35 per cent for two children, 55 per cent for three, working up to 100 per cent in the case of a family of six children. Such concessions would operate within definite limits, for incomes up to 100,000 marks (approximately \$400,000 at present rates), which is an increase for the maximum limit for concessions. Reductions for children, which hitherto only operated until they were 21 years, are now to be granted until 25 years, provided they are still learning a trade or entering a profession and are financially dependent.

According to Secretary Reinhardt, from 8,500,000 marks in 1933 to about 10,000,000 marks in 1934, which, even after certain deductions are allowed, means an increase of 1,500,000 marks.

Simplification of language in the presentation of the new tax laws is also an important advance which Herr Reinhardt emphasized, so that henceforth much unnecessary dispute between the tax authority and the citizen can be avoided.

From 1936 a list of dilatory taxpayers who have not paid the taxes due on Jan. 1, 1935, will be published, so that all may see who are behind in their social duties.

These tax reforms, it is emphasized, are but a first step towards comprehensive reform of the whole German taxation system which has long been under contemplation.

**Palisade Treasure
Hunt Ends; \$25 Fine**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (P)—A fortune in silver bars buried deep under the rocks of Lettercock Mountain, in Palisades Interstate Park, is believed a yellowed letter in the J. P. Morgan Library.

Existence of the letter was brought to light by Maj. William A. Welch, general manager of the park, yesterday, when he disclosed the arrest of four men after their dynamite blasts had mystified park rangers for many months. Large holes had been found in the mountainside, but it was not until the treasure seekers were discovered with dynamite and blasting tools that the rangers knew who was responsible.

The four men said they had been hired to search for a hoard of silver bars and dollars and that the secret of how to reach it came out of a map in the Morgan library.

Major Welch said he had a copy of this document, dated about 1890, in which vague directions are given how to follow a brook up the mountain "until you come to some large rocks." Under them, say the directions, is a mine containing bars of silver and two barrels of dollars.

Major Welch said that four men were released after paying fines of \$25 each for defacing state property and carrying explosives without a permit.

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W. C. T. U. Revitalizes Crusade Against Alcohol by Education For School Pupils and Adults

Annual Convention at Cleveland Receives Report of Director of Temperance Instruction—States Welcome Suitable Material for Classes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Change in the type of temperance education, revival of such teaching in the public schools, and its extension to adults are projected by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which opened its sixtieth annual convention here today.

Historically, the W. C. T. U. has been the principal promoter of the instruction of school children in the effects of alcohol. It was the first organization to realize that necessity, and has continued with it for 50 years.

Revitalizing of temperance teaching in the public schools is already taking place, it is reported by Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, former state superintendent of public instruction of North Dakota. In her new post as director of the department of scientific temperance instruction of the National W. C. T. U., Miss Palmer is giving her full time to spreading the facts about alcohol.

More Effective Basis

As marking its resurgent interest in temperance training, the W. C. T. U. made the first work of its convention today a school of alcohol education conducted by Miss Palmer.

Instruction in the effects of alcohol has shifted to a more effective basis than that which prevailed, during and for some years before prohibition, she also brought out.

"Contrary to the popular impression, temperance education was not discontinued in many schools after prohibition," she said.

"Shortly after 1900 it became the popular educational theory that in teaching one should tell children what to do instead of what not to do. Accordingly, temperance instruction discarded its old warnings against the harmful effects of beer, wine, whisky, etc., and changed its emphasis from the negative, 'Don't drink beer,' to the positive, 'Drink milk, water, fresh fruit juices, etc.'"

Overlooked Financial Side

"The thought was that if you teach children what they should drink, they will not drink what they should avoid. Many educators now feel this was a mistake, for the present generation knows nothing of alcoholic liquors and their results. Millions of children have grown up without being aware that there is harmful alcohol in beer and other intoxicating beverages."

"The failure of this educational program as applied to liquor was that it overlooked the tremendous financial interests back of the sale of alcohol and their determination to promote it, legally or illegally."

"We have now turned again to the educational principles which underlie the Ten Commandments. Our aim is to show what alcohol is and what it does, so as to build up an understanding of that substance which is in all liquor. We emphasize the positive, but do not neglect the negative."

States Welcome Studies

"The states are anxious for instruction of this kind for their schools. All but one have state laws requiring temperance education. Their difficulty has been to obtain concrete material. We are now up-

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Founders and Defenders of Temperance Movement



Upper Inset: © Ye Colonial Studio. Lower Inset: By Eugene L. Ray.

Upper—Women Praying Before Saloon in London, Ohio, in Temperance Crusade of 1873-4. Upper Inset—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of World W. C. T. U., Lower Inset—Mrs. E. J. Thompson of Temperance Crusade; Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter of Mansfield, Ohio. Only Living Delegate to Convention of 1874; Mrs. H. C. McCabe of Delaware, First President, Ohio, 1874-79.

60th Anniversary of W. C. T. U. Recalls Hillsboro Contribution

Crusade Started Against Saloons in Ohio Spread From Coast to Coast—World Organization Covers 49 Countries With Membership of 1,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The "Woman's Crusade," which led to the formation of the first great national organization of women in America and then to women's first large international alliance, was celebrated in this little Ohio hilltop town 60 years ago.

The crusade helped to bring women into public life and did much to speed women's present day freedom.

It was a crusade against the prevalent inebriety of the day. Mothers and even grandmothers poured out of their sheltered homes to kneel in prayer on the sidewalks in front of saloons and in the sawdust of the barroom floor. They sang hymns where their sons had learned to drink. They appealed to saloonkeepers to give up their business, and persuaded many.

Spread Far and Fast

Opening of the crusade in this country town near Cincinnati roused the women of Ohio, and thence it spontaneously sped from coast to coast, until the liquor sellers in hundreds of communities were being besieged as never before or since.

Saloons by the hundreds closed up. One estimate of the period says 250 saloons were rid of their saloons in less than two months. Many hotels gave up the sale of liquor.

The crusaders for the most part were home-loving women who had been sorrowed by the drunkenness of husbands, sons and grandchildren. Hitherto helpless, they were so full of protest that they marched on the saloons no matter what it cost them, once a potent way of dealing with intemperance had touched their hearts.

History of 60 Years

The largely forgotten work of the Crusaders is carried on in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which opens its sixtieth anniversary in Ohio today. When the Crusaders saw what they had been able to do locally, they decided they must have a national organization. Before the first year of the crusade was out, they had founded the National W. C. T. U. It is meeting today in the city of its origin, Cleveland, and has commemorated this year nationally as a crusade anniversary.

The crusade opened in Hillsboro the day before Christmas of 1873. So rapidly from this small start did the organization of the women advance that only 10 years later the World's W. C. T. U. was formed. This summer, when it held its convention in Sweden, it had auxiliaries in 49 countries and a membership of around 1,000,000.

Of all the major organizations of women in this country, the National W. C. T. U. was the first, and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the first international organization of women. The first president of the National Council of Women of the United States was Frances E. Willard, president of the National W. C. T. U.

Crusade Memorial Room

The Hillsboro crusade initiating these movements is consequently historic. It is revived today by the presence here of some of the original Crusaders, by a crusade memorial room in the Presbyterian Church, by a cabinet there containing nota-

ble mementoes of the crusade, by the home of the outstanding national crusade leader, Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, and by one of her sons and a grandson, who lives in her home during the summer. A few of the old saloon buildings remain.

Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of a former Governor of Ohio. Her room in the pioneer colonial home her father built is now much as she made it. A framed address from the National W. C. T. U. hangs on the walls today, hailing her as the first woman to attend a temperance convention in this country, in 1836.

The crusade was impelled by Dr. Dio Lewis, a popular lyceum lecturer of Boston, Mass., at a temperance address he gave in Hillsboro. His father had been a drunkard, and his mother had had a pitiful struggle to rear the family. She had once banded with some other women in her town in New York to visit the saloons. That was 43 years previous.

Lecturer Started Movement

After telling what his mother had done, the lecturer declared that temperance reform could be accomplished most effectively by the united efforts of the women of a community. He called on the women of Hillsboro to do likewise.

So forcible was his argument, it is recorded in the minutes of the Hillsboro crusade, that a motion was made "that the new idea be put into execution at once." The question was put, it is added, "and the women there present by a rising vote undertook the task."

The next morning 75 women and 25 men met in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

A natural leader, Mrs. Thompson was elected president. But when called to the chair, she was so agitated as to be unable to rise. The Presbyterian pastor, the Rev. Dr. McCune, proposed that the men retire and leave the new work to the women.

Marched Out From Church

Mrs. Thompson then found unexpected strength. Amid her tears she read the 146th Psalm from the Bible, a psalm her daughter had given her in encouraging her to go, and it became the "Crusade Psalm." She asked for a prayer. She then had the 70 women form in a procession, two by two. She called for her favorite hymn, Wesley's "Cast to the Wind Thy Fears," and it became the "Crusade Hymn." Singing, they marched out of the church upon the liquor sellers.

Their first results were heartening. Of the five druggists they interviewed that day, four signed their pledge to sell only on prescription. The fifth postponed his answer, and eventually became their greatest adversary.

The saloon keepers whom they next visited gave them, their minutes note, "smooth words and fair promises, but no signatures." These were the best women in the town. Only one saloon keeper dared to be defiant.

Day after day through the winter cold the women and the men met together in the morning at the churches, day after day the women separated to go to the liquor places, night after night the men and women held temperance meetings.

Encouraging Reports Received

At the end of a week of calling on the liquor sellers, "all visited were

General Motors To Spread Sales Out More Evenly

Naming New Models in Late Summer or Fall Expected to Help Workers

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, announced a change in the company's policy with a view to flattening out the seasonal peaks and valleys in automobile production in his report for the third quarter made public today.

"In the future," Mr. Sloan says, "certain new models will be introduced in the late summer or early fall, as distinguished from the introduction of all new models at the end of the year, or the beginning of the following year—the current practice of General Motors and of the industry in general."

"The change is being made directly in the interest of the wage-earner," he continues, "with the hope that a possible contribution can be made toward improving the continuity of his employment. The problem is to be attacked by an attempt to level the curve of consumer sales, and hence production, through a readjustment of the time of new model introduction."

Others Expected to Follow

General Motors is the first large company to adopt a stagger plan for production and is undoubtedly the outcome of discussions held in Washington last week, as Chrysler Corporation was also represented at the official discussions it is likely that it, together with others, will join the movement.

Mr. Sloan intimates that the move is definitely a concession to workers as it is not expected that the plan to change the seasons for consumer buying will be successful in the long run. "While it is recognized that the 'selling of straw hats in the winter time' is bound to be of limited success," he says, "under any circumstances or conditions, nevertheless, the corporation is determined to do what it can in the spirit of helpfulness and cooperation in the interest of its workers, whom it recognizes as vital contributors to the success of its business."

Mr. Sloan explains the industry's highly seasonal consumer demand.

Sales Low In The Fall

"Normally, approximately 60 per cent of the industry's yearly output is sold to the consumer in the first six months. Consumer sales in the two months of November and December are approximately 7.5 per cent of the total for the year, as against 24 per cent for the two months of April and May."

"Such an unbalanced situation throws a burden upon the whole production machine. Additional workers are required for the period of the peak season, with but limited opportunity for employment during the balance of the year. Longer hours are essential for the whole working force in the peak season, to offset the necessity of short hours in the season when the merchandise cannot be sold except in greatly reduced quantity."

"This general situation has been intensified to the detriment of the wage-earner and to the national economy in general by the code restriction incident to the program of national recovery."

"Another important consideration arises," Mr. Sloan continues, "to the degree that it is possible to accomplish the desired result, the spread between the income of the worker and the cost of the necessities of life—food, shelter and clothing—is broadened. The result of an increase in this margin is to make purchasing power available for such goods and services as 'distinguish the higher American standard of living from that of the balance of the world.'"

"Unfortunately, certain economic policies have been adopted which have importantly reduced, or eliminated that margin in which lies the possibility of substantially increasing the man hours of total employment. The result is bound to be a reduction in the total man hours of employment—with increased unemployment and a reduction in the standard of living."

"It is to be hoped that sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, this elementary but fundamental fact will be more generally recognized and appreciated."

Faster Trains to Bring North and South Closer

Special in The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—With addition of fast trains on the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railways and the resumption of high speed air mail and passenger service, which had been suspended since cancellation of contracts by the Government in February, St. Petersburg will be more closely connected with the North this winter than ever before.

Beginning Dec. 13, when the Gulf Coast Limited, Atlantic Coast Line crack winter train, starts its schedule, St. Petersburg will be two hours and five minutes closer to New York. The running time, said to be the fastest regular schedule ever operated between these two cities, will be 27 hours and 20 minutes.

The program will be financed by an emergency grant of \$50,000 from the General Education Board supplementing the \$1,500,000 of relief funds appropriated for the State Adult Education in New York City.

New York Wins French Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The medal for high achievement in teaching architecture was the Groupe Architectural de la Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement Français presents annually to the college or university with the best record of accomplishment has been awarded to the department of architecture of the College of Fine Arts of New York University, it was announced here today.

New York Placement Bureaus Find Jobs for Boys and Girls

Keeping Up Morale of Young People in Their Period of Apprenticeship Made Task of State Employment Service

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Finding jobs for thousands of boys and girls between the ages of 17 and 20 years is one of the big undertakings of the State of New York has embarked on this winter, and every month about 8000 of these youngsters rendezvous at the 14 offices of the Junior Placement Bureau of the New York State Employment Service, where between 1800 and 2000 opportunities for service are listed monthly. A report by the service today said that approximately 1000 positions were filled last September.

In other words, one out of eight boys and girls applying for work that month were placed in jobs.

The situation confronting these young workers constitutes one of the biggest social problems here, and the State Employment Service has mobilized a strong staff of lecturers, vocational service instructors, industrial guides and recreational and social workers, recruited largely from persons on the relief rolls, to help these young unemployed boys and girls find that they "belong" and have a rightful place in the economic scheme of things, and that society is really concerned for their wellbeing and their future.

Miss Lewis Speaks

"The strain placed upon the morale of these young workers seeking to enter industry, trade and the professions is an emergency problem which the Junior Placement Bureau had been trying to meet for the past two years," Miss Clara L. Lewis, associate director in charge, said today.

"The depressing effect of waiting week after week for a job, of applying in vain to employers who may set up very high requirements even though wages be low, the disappointment of being turned into despair in a temporary job for a few days or weeks and then being laid off again, all tend to 'crack' the unemployed youth. We are doing everything we can to maintain morale among these boys and girls, whose eagerness to start earning a living is so often turned into despair and bitterness; or, most tragic and hopeless of all, a dull inertia or lack of interest in work, study, play and in life itself."

One Day a Week

Miss Lewis said that the practice in the junior placement offices, of which there are six in New York, four in Buffalo, one each in Albany, Rochester, Syracuse and New City, Rockland County, is to permit applicants who have registered to come into the offices one day a week. By rotating the applicants, each boy and girl has a chance one day every week to be called from the waiting room and told where there was a job open.

When an employer's specifications are not met by any applicant in the waiting room, the bureau workers go to their files for someone who would meet these requirements.

"It has been found that the boy or girl with average training and physical and mental equipment is placed in some sort of employment within three months, assuming that attendance in the waiting room is kept up weekly," Miss Lewis continued. "Those with unusually good training or mental ability often are placed in much less time."

Making the Start

Miss Lewis said it was a safe generalization that the longer the period of unemployment, the more difficult it was to place a boy or girl in a job.

"What we in the Junior Placement Division are faced with, is the growing number of boys and girls who are drifting into manhood and womanhood without finding a way to make even a beginning in their life work," she said. "If we believed in Santa Claus, we would say, 'Just give us enough jobs for these youngsters,' but denied this solution, we are doing the best we can to keep alive their youthful eagerness and ambition, and to save the knowledge and skill they have acquired in school or in short periods of employment from becoming rusty. This is the second reason for having them come into the offices

once a week; for by doing so we are able to keep up their spirits and stimulate their interest in seeking employment."

A Little Practice

"Perhaps our most important function at this time is to make these young people feel they are not being ignored and lost in the shuffle. We are doing that with reading rooms, games, lectures and discussions on current affairs, history, economics and by giving them practice in the actual technique in applying to employers for work. In cooperation with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association and other social agencies, we have made recreational and social facilities available to these youngsters. Dancing classes have been arranged for boys and girls and social events and outings in the country planned."

Effect of the Minimum

Miss Lewis said that while the National Recovery Administration codes have raised the wages paid boys and girls, they have tended to decrease the proportion of jobs. Employers hold, she said, that if they are required to pay a minimum wage, they will do better to hire adults instead of inexperienced or immature persons.

"Fewest openings are in office work, for which the largest number of unemployed boys and girls are listed," she added. "The number of apprentice openings offering trade training also is very small. Mercantile openings are more frequent. The second largest number of openings is for factory work, and the greatest number is in the errand group."

Alaska Relief Need Lessens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska.—Because its fishing industry enjoyed a prosperous season, the community of Ketchikan needs only half as much federal relief as it had last year, Gov. John W. Troy and other officials were notified. In the season of 1933-34, federal and long projects gave at least temporary employment to some 750 Ketchikan men.

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Chicago Hockey Outlook—British Sports—U. S. Baseball Players Win in Japan

Chicago Riddled Of Players For 1934 Campaign

Defensemen, Goalie and Manager Swept From Black Hawk Team

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Riddled by trades and holdouts, the Chicago Black Hawks, holders of the Stanley Cup, head into the 1934-35 National Hockey League race hopeful rather than expectant of retaining the famous trophy.

From the team which conquered the Detroit Red Wings in the final playoff series, Manager Thomas Patrick Gorman, Goalie Chick Gardner, and two defensemen, Lionel Conacher and Roger Jenkins, are missing. Gorman resigned to return to the Montreal Maroons. The passing away of Gardner last spring deprived the Hawks of the ace of modern goalies. Conacher followed Gorman to the Maroons in a trade which also took Jenkins.

Loughlin Directs Team
Clem Loughlin, who piloted the London, Ont., Tecumsehs to the 1933-34 International League title, will direct the Hawks. In Gardner's place will be Lorne Chabot, for two years goalmaker for Les Canadiens of Montreal. The deal which sent Conacher and Jenkins away, brought Howie Morenz, famous center, and Marty Burke, a veteran defenseman, to Chicago.

The acquisition of Morenz, who in training has shown that he still has plenty of his famed speed, apparently strengthened the attack. However, Loughlin will probably be experimenting after the season opens, in an effort to prop up what appears to be an indifferent defense.

Morenz at Center

Clarence (Taffy) Abel, a seasoned, clever defenseman, has refused to sign a contract, leaving the Hawks with four defensemen. Abel, a star, has worked with Ernie Kennedy, a husky but green youngster from Edmonton, Alta. Burke and Art Wiebe, brought up from Kansas City, will operate as the second line. Abel, who is a defenseman, is a former star of the Chicago Blackhawks. He was a member of the team that won the Stanley Cup in 1934. He was a member of the team that won the Stanley Cup in 1934. He was a member of the team that won the Stanley Cup in 1934.

McFadyen may be moved to one of the other lines if another important holdout, Elwyn (Doc) Romnes, comes to terms. In that case, either Norman Locking or Cowboy Bill Kendall, candidates for third line wing jobs, will be released.

Dwyer Defeats Little, 7 and 5
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP)—Thomas R. Dwyer, Stanford football star, defeated Little, 7 and 5, in a challenge match played for the first position on the Stanford team. Dwyer played a sensational game all the way and was a factor in the victory. Little, who was a star at the University of California, was defeated by Dwyer in a challenge match played for the first position on the Stanford team.

Canadian Swimming Marks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO—In the swimming season's first indoor meet recently, Irene Pirie of Toronto, one of Canada's leading swimmers, broke the Canadian record for the 200-yard freestyle event. Miss Pirie won the race by 3/4 of a second, beating the distance in 2:25.34. Another Toronto swimmer, Gerald Clouston, set a new Canadian junior record of 2:24.43 for the 200-yard freestyle event.

Helen Waring Wins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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International Hockey League

Goals
Detroit 1 0 0 0 3 1 2
London 1 0 0 0 4 0 0
Buffalo 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Windsor 0 0 0 0 1 1 3
Results Nov. 9
London 4, Cleveland 0.

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Much Trading Is Just Ahead For Major Baseball

By the Associated Press

THERE has frequently been evidence to support the theory that the average football fan works himself into a much greater lather over the gridiron proceedings than the boys who are blocking or tackling.

One of the best stories is told about the famous Yale-Dartmouth game that ended in a 33-33 tie. With the excitement at its highest pitch, little Albie Booth raced down the field for a long pass. He was well covered by a Dartmouth back, the ball was grounded, and the two players trotted back. Putting an arm on Albie's shoulder, the Dartmouth boy said:

"Well kid, what do you think about Yale's prospects for the basketball season?"

Baseball news, at the moment, is on the decline, mostly because college football is in the country's sport-light; but just ahead in the diamond game are the December major and minor league meetings and out of these meetings there should come a record number of trades.

In several cases, club owners must make drastic changes to bring the customers back to their ball parks. Those teams that are not of championship caliber of course cannot hope for the following of a pennant-bound outfit. Yet, a new face here and there might help to bring more customers into the stands and before the month of December has been torn from the calendar there will undoubtedly be many changes.

Of course, the most startling deal of recent years was the one engineered recently that brought Joe Cronin to Boston as manager of Tom Yawkey's Red Sox. Yet there are many more trades "on the fire" and according to unofficial reports, one or two have been completed but will be announced only after football has left the headlines.

Senators Need Manager
When Cronin came to Boston, Bucky Harris was put out of work. Harris is too smart a baseball man to be idle. Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston club, admitted upon the release of Harris that the former second baseman had done a very good job as Red Sox pilot and the only reason for his release was that Cronin, in the opinion of many, is the most efficient team leader in the American League at the moment. It is rumored that Harris will eventually succeed Cronin in Washington.

Other prominent Metropolitan Association players competing in the tourney include Gerard H. Cox, Yale Club, Percy G. McVillie, Yale Club, Charles J. Hardy Jr., Squash Club, and Peter Vischer, Squash Club, as well as several members of Princeton Club, Brown Club and Dartmouth Club. The summaries:

Eastern Squash Racquets Association Open Round—First Round
Charles Eastman, N. Y. A. C. defeated C. Klauber, Crescent A. H. C. 15-2, 10-13.
D. H. Finck, City A. C. defeated R. H. Kingston Jr., N. Y. A. C. 15-8, 15-8.

Second Round
Stanley Gallowin, John Adams H. S. defeated William H. Coffey Jr., Montclair A. C. 15-7, 15-11, 15-11.
J. P. O'Rourke, Crescent A. H. C. defeated R. W. McVoy, Columbia U. C. 15-8, 15-10.

Blaine Fawcett Jr., Squash Club, won from O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, by default.
Leicester W. Fisher, Block Hall, defeated Herman Lillenthal, City A. C. 15-8, 15-13, 15-11, 15-12.

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Sixth Round
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The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"NATURE never grows tired of mornings," wrote Nicholas on a day in November. Neither did Nicholas. In dozens of entries there is this tendency to sunrise perceptible, and his sharpest shafts were launched at those who sat about in "round-shouldered moods."

"Why do I walk with sorrow
Who know her story well?
She shall have the low road
And I will take the hill.

"So then may joy come stealing
Back again to me
When I have ceased to steal
Such easy company."

"Nov. 8. Hiram told me a new definition of Indian summer today. He said that in the earliest colonial times, when the Indians were as thick as quills on a porcupine and just as troublesome, the settlers used to count on the days, after the first frosts, when the redskins would be away in the forest hunting. A period of peace blessed the frontier and, as it usually coincided with the last halcyon days of warm sun and brooding autumnal stillness, they called it Indian summer. It sounds far-fetched to me."

"Nov. 9. Walked through the first sleet storm of the winter and stopped in at Hiram's to tell him the Indians must have come back all of a sudden. Now we're in for it. Six months in which a field can sleep. I wonder what the mice wonder. Which do they prefer, the six months of open skies, owls, and hawks? Or the six months of peace blessed the frontier and, as it usually coincided with the last halcyon days of warm sun and brooding autumnal stillness, they called it Indian summer. It sounds far-fetched to me."

"You never can be sensible when I ask a serious question," complained Hannah. "Well, what did you want me to say?" I asked, for I can only guarantee satisfaction to a woman if I know in advance what she wants to be told. "Either that cat is an intellectual bust from which all the stuffing has been removed, leaving just the look of wisdom, or else she is an immensely clever female, whose ideal is comfort. It is rather clear to me that her ancestors learned so much during the early Egyptian dynasties that her only care is not to forget it. Hence these lengthy periods of rumination. Rest for rest's sake is her motto, instead of rest for tomorrow's housecleaning, which is yours."

"Hannah sniffed. 'And if the house wasn't cleaned, I'd like to know who would be the first to notice it.'"

"Aunt Abby, probably," I said, and strolled away, the conversation having, as far as my pleasure was concerned, terminated. But this is

a long way from my walk over to Hiram's. His kitchen was as cozy as if cold and stinging ice and a heartless wind had never been heard of. Propped up before him was a thick book and on the fire a kettle sang a most quiet rumina-tional plain.

"You're just in time for a dish of tea, Nicholas. The Missus has gone to bed and I've been enjoying myself back in 1608 with Marc Lescarbot. Hiram put the book in my hands, knowing that that fine instinct of a fellow booklover that I wanted the feel of the volume, as well as a look at the title page."

"Well, whatever started you on that?" I exclaimed, as I read 'The History of New France.' Hiram was always surprising me."

"I think David sent it," said Hiram. "That boy'll be run out of town some day. He thinks of so many nice things, and does 'em, what's more, that it's going to make his neighbors uncomfortable. They'll not stand for it. The book comes without a word or anything, but I know the publishers didn't suddenly take a hankering to fill up my bin, and besides David and I had a talk along these lines one day. See where that page is marked. Who ever sent the book marked it."

"I read:

"But the French and almost all the nations of today have this infirmity of nature that they think to derogue much from their gentility in giving themselves up to the tillage of the soil, which is yet almost the sole occupation wherein innocence may be found. Thus it comes that everyone shuns this noble toil, the pursuit of our first farmers, of the kings of old, and of the greatest captains in the world, and seeks to make himself a gentleman at other people's expense, or at most wishes to learn only the trade of deceiving his neighbor or of sitting in the sun and scratching himself. Therefore, God takes away His blessing from us and beats us both today and long since with a rod of iron, in so much that the people are downcast and miserable on every hand, and we see France full of beggars and vagabonds of every kind, not to mention a vast number who groan in silence and dare not display their poverty."

"So that was in 1608!" I exclaimed.

"Read a bit more," urged Hiram; "you've not got to the nub of it yet."

"So I continued:

"Those men are indeed to be pitied who, having it in their power to live a quiet life in the country, cultivating the soil which yields such a good return, pass their lives in cities, bowing and scraping to each other, seeking excuses to go to law, worrying over this and over that, endeavoring to get the better of their neighbors, racking their brains how to pay the rent, how to dress in silk, and how to buy rich furniture. The short, how to cut a figure and feast on a little vanity, in which there is never any satisfaction."

"Isn't that true?" asked Hiram delightedly.

"No farmer ever wrote that," I said, to twist Hiram.

"No," said Hiram, "an unprejudiced man wrote that, which makes it better than if a farmer had done it. Marc Lescarbot was a young fellow who came over with Champlain in 1606. He was a lawyer. Since he wasn't in trade or on the farm, he could take a fair glance at both, and that's what he saw. And I guess, if it was true for three hundred years ago, it'll be true for the next three hundred."

"There won't be a farm left in a hundred years, Hiram," I said. "Not if these laboratory wizards have their way. They're planning to manufacture lettuce and eggs and such. Out of sawdust, or something."

"Shucks," exclaimed Hiram, "I wasn't talking about farms. Vanity. That's what he's talking about as much as farming, vanity. You've got to make the bedrock choice of motive, he says. You can feast on vanity a little while, he says, or on your true and sensible wants, but you can't do both. It's only after you've made your choice that farming comes in. Just sitting around on a farm doesn't settle anything. It's after you've decided to go in for the sensible deep wants of a man that you see how they come easiest to a farmer. I'll bet that young Lescarbot made a good lawyer."

But to come back to Nicholas's statement that "Nature never grows tired of mornings." I said that it typified Nicholas's impulse toward the joyous. But I would have no newcomer to Nicholas think that he advocated a strident optimism that exceeded the facts.

"The grass is greening.
The sap is flowing.
And spring is the way
That joy is going.

"Then autumn follows
And earth perceives
That joy's way lies
Through falling leaves."

There you have Nicholas in a nutshell. Note that he points out no unhappy antithesis of autumn to spring. He writes not "But autumn follows," but "Then autumn follows." There is a great difference. The first implies a change, a shock, while the second tells of the natural sequence, and the one as good as the other.

"A body will never name you Pollyanna Pumble, Hiram told me today," Nicholas set down somewhere with as near a self-satisfied grin, I fancy, as he ever allowed himself. "And Hiram is right. I am, thank heaven, a realist. That is why I believe in love and beauty and joy and a kind of up-welling peace. If anyone hears of realities more real than these, I wish he would kindly inform me at once at this address."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Autumn Leaves

THIS is the sacrifice that summer makes To winter—here on the ground a million leaves, Saffron and amber hued, that the wind rakes Into the gutters, scatters and retrieves. With these she imports the cold to spare The dormant beauty of her cherished trees— This is her one oblation and her prayer; Touch the irrevocable match to these.

Let the blue smoke upcurling veil this scene Too poignant in its mellow golden dress To bridge the brief transition from lush green To the austerity of leaflessness; Accustom nostrils to the bitter-sweet Of incense raised where seasons part and meet.

FANNY DEGROOT HASTINGS.

Front Yard of the Desert

IT IS a tradition that the train has hardly left the d'Orsay station before it stops at Austerlitz. Austerlitz, old iron skeleton; Austerlitz, bearing so clumsily your name of victory; Austerlitz, now become simply a way-side station, of what earthly use can you be? Why, oh why, are there compartments reserved on d'Orsay for possible passengers getting on board at Austerlitz who never, never materialize?

Yet certain kinds of merchandise are unloaded here. Strange merchandise it is, too.

Once or twice a year Monsieur Mangin, the curator of the Natural History Museum and the Zoo, comes to the station accompanied by his learned staff. He is much excited, and his rolled umbrella flutters under his arm as he signs a receipt for some desert monster which an inky sultan or yellow-skinned explorer is presenting to him. The Austerlitz station, with its empty platforms, is the front yard of the desert.—From "My Paris," by ANDRÉ SALMON. Translated from the French by ARTHUR K. GRIGGS. (New York: MacVegh.)



"THE THREE BOYS," by Bernard Fleetwood Walker, R. O. I.

EXHIBITED at the fifty-first exhibition of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters in London, the picture, "The Three Boys," by Bernard Fleetwood Walker, R. O. I., exemplifies in a marked and pleasing degree the quality of unity. It is a happy picture, not only because the faces of the three boys—especially the central one—express so delightfully the freshness and alertness and honesty of youth, but because everything in the composition has a logical justification. Thus the manner in which the figures are arranged conveys a suggestion of repose without being static; the disposition of the tree trunks and leaves contributes the needed decorative touch; and the farm buildings in the background, painted in a lighter key, offer the diminishing gradation in tone upon which perspective so largely depends. The final result is a feeling of perfect naturalness. There is no sense of laborious construction; though we know that the painter, with elaborate care, has organized every detail in order to give this impression.

The effect would be heightened if we could see the picture in color; for everything, including the shirts worn by the boys, is subordinated to a prevailing tone of neutral green, while the shadows are conveyed without violent oppositions of paint, but by the harmonious merging of one tone into another.

Mr. Fleetwood Walker is an artist of Birmingham, England, who was elected a year or so ago to membership of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters.

Bernhardt Plays Hamlet and L'Aiglon

SHE acted, for preference, in masculine parts. Whether she called herself Lorenzaccio, L'Aiglon, or Bobemos the Athenian poet-hero of a play by Zamacois, she was always the same somewhat over-thoughtful young man, who conceals his profound disquietude beneath a calm exterior. The only satisfactory employment her artistic feeling could find was in parts that gave the fullest scope for her talent and intelligence. Her creation of Hamlet departed considerably from tradition. Her interpretation was very far from the more passionate than undecided, more sentimental than philosophic; a Southern Hamlet moving through a play which had itself departed from the original, and had been adapted by "theatrical license" to approach more closely to the type of play then in fashion.

In London, which Sarah had considered the most fitting place to put her creation to the test, her interpretation roused violent comment. Sarah replied to those who criticized her in the name of tradition, and wrote to the Daily Telegraph: "The colossal genius of Shakespeare belongs to the whole world, and every intelligence, whether French, German or Russian, has the right to admire and understand." Her performance of Hamlet at Stratford-on-Avon for the Shakespeare festival was magically successful.

While Sarah Bernhardt was thus successfully defending her particular dramatic tenets in Great Britain, Maurice Bernhardt, who had replaced his mother as titular director of the theatre, though actually remaining the faithful executor of her wishes, was engaged in superintending the transformation of the establishment. The re-opening was fixed for December 16th, and the posters announced a series of performances of Hamlet. As a matter of fact, Sarah was already tired of the part, and was preparing a new production, which was to mark the summit of her artistic career.

The play was by Edmond Rostand, entitled L'Aiglon. The rehearsals of L'Aiglon lasted several months. Sarah devoted herself fully and exclusively to her part. She read up the period exhaustively, and embarked on historical research in order to perfect the smallest details of production and costume. She even went so far as to make a journey to Vienna for the sole purpose of visiting the Palace of Schonbrunn, where the action of the play takes place. She took sketches of various apartments in the palace, in order to make sure that the historical reproduction of the background should be absolutely authentic. She spent a small fortune in acquiring ornaments that would reproduce

the atmosphere of the old Austrian monarchy, and had all the costumes of the play manufactured in the country.

There is no need to recall the first night of L'Aiglon. Every ticket was sold on the first day the box-office opened. Letters containing imploring demands for tickets, from persons known and unknown, accumulated on Sarah's bureau. The Press of the whole world waited anxiously for news of the long-expected event from their Paris correspondents. "Unforgettable date in the history of French art," wrote one critic, "when we witnessed the triumph of collaboration between the greatest French actress and our greatest dramatic author."—G. G. GELLER, in "Sarah Bernhardt." Translated by E. S. G. POTTER. (London: Duckworth. New York: Stokes.)

Democratic Denmark

COPENHAGEN has the appearance of a toy town. Its harbour is pure Hans Andersen, full of tall ships that have the smack of fabulous adventure about them in every line of their long, tapering masts. The docks are clean and bright and cobbled. Even the dock labourers look different from those in other towns. They are Vikings—fair-haired, with massive chests, and eyes that may have never looked beyond the tavern round the corner, but which, nevertheless, have the appearance of having gazed on each one of the seven seas. . . .

There are actually no class distinctions. The idea that one man is as good as another is not an aggressive pose. It is a real article of belief. I have seen the master of the workhouse touch his hat to the old man leaning on the wheelbarrow, and the baroness's daughter curtsy to the postman. There was no affectation; it was just genuine friendliness. Denmark is the best example I know of the social benefits that come from everybody going to the same school. This atmosphere of good fellowship is admirably reflected in the Royal Family. They actually have their telephone numbers in the directory. King Christian is in a very real sense "a citizen king." He must be the most democratic royalty in Europe. He can be seen any day walking in the park, looking in at the shop windows over the heads of his subjects—for he is six foot six inches in height—skating on the lakes that are the playground of Copenhagen in winter.—ROBERT BENNAYS, in "Special Correspondent." (London: Gollancz.)

No Peace Without Spiritual Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE SEE many references to the conditions which were prevalent in Europe when the World War began, twenty years ago. Some feel that in them they see parallels to the general situation today, and ask, Just how secure are we? For we realize that we live in a complex society drawn closer together by modern means of communication. We are not untouched by the sorrows and sufferings around us, either as nations or as individuals. And from this fact we learn that the well-being of one person enhances that of the community and that when a nation is prosperous and contented, other nations are thereby blessed. So the peace of the world concerns us all.

As strife between individuals ceases, will not wars cease, for do not both result from the same sources, such as resentment, envy, and fear? As these thoughts are displaced by love, even as light displaces darkness, will not peace be assured? Peace is not merely war's opposite, nor is it an interlude between wars. Peace does not result from a negative condition—from nothing; it is a positive state of mind, wherein evil has no place. As the Bible says, it is not attained by crying, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." Just as we cannot be loving without entertaining loving thoughts, so a nation cannot be peaceful without active, constructive, peaceful thinking. There can be no peace without victory over wrong thinking.

Were not the children of Israel, faltering in the wilderness, examples of the thought which desires peace without victory? They rebuked Moses who had started them on their journey out of bondage into freedom, out of the material into the spiritual, saying:

"Is not this the word that we did tell thee in Egypt, saying, Let us alone, that we may serve the Egyptians? For it had been better for us to serve the Egyptians, than that we should die in the wilderness." But Moses knew that true peace had to be earned and won, and that they would gain it by going forward, not backward. He relied on God's presence and power, and so renewed their courage.

Let us therefore rather "follow after the things which make for peace," as did Christ Jesus, our Exemplar, who neither submitted to evil nor ignored it, but healed sin and disease, and overcame death. On this point, as on all others, Christian Science is in accord with the Bible. And Christian Scientists realize that true peace is attained by proving error to be powerless and unreal. Mary Baker Eddy tells us in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 453), that "right and wrong, truth and error, will be at strife in the minds of students, until victory rests on the side of invincible truth."

What are some of the erroneous thoughts, the overcoming of which will help the cause of peace? Is not destructive criticism one of them? Then, ever mindful of the fact that divine Love is able and willing to guide us all, let us put our own mental house in order. As we learn that Love is the only power or force, we shall express more love, affection, patience, and gentleness. Fear and envy are also prolific sources of discord and strife. They would whisper to us that we might lose by another's gain, that there is not enough for all. But Christian Science teaches there is no limit to good. The more good we express the more we have. The supply is ever at hand and we have but to avail ourselves of it, our real need being for more spirituality rather than more materiality. The consciousness of Spirit's ever presence lessens our faith in matter, and meets our human need. Lack of sympathetic understanding is another source of strife; and so misunderstandings, different manners, customs, and points of view seem to promote discord, and separate us. But we can be united in spiritual understanding by holding to and obeying the one, all-knowing Mind.

In all that he said and did Christ Jesus was consciously at one with Mind. God, Christian Scientists rejoice that they have the Bible and Science and Health to guide them to the one ever present Mind. "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established" (ibid., p. 467). Then we shall have peace through spiritual victory.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Caravaners Studying the Land

Graduate Students on Geography Field Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.—The Clark University Graduate School of Geography field party, in motorcoaches, which is carrying out a program of studies, taking it over routes covering most of the eastern half of America from mid-September to mid-December, has now completed over half of its itinerary. It has set camp at Finger Lakes; it has built its camp fires in the heart of the Great Smokies National Park; it has unpacked its instruments in the Tennessee Valley and on into the South.

The experimental period of the schedule, during which the equipment, the technique of investigation, and the limitations of the field, have been carefully tested, is now over; and the remaining period of survey and study assume the regularity of routine and procedure that characterizes a successful method and worth-while project. The field is modified by local conditions, and necessary changes in plan.

Leaving Worcester early Wednesday morning of Sept. 12, the cavalcade of eight cars and seven comfortable trailer coaches crossed westward over the central upland, the Connecticut Valley, the Berkshires and the Taconics, the Hudson trough, to make its first stop for the night at Thatcher State Park on the Helderberg escarpment overlooking the Mohawk Valley.

The next day it moved on to Aurora, New York, to the east shore of Lake Cayuga where it made its first protracted camp on the Athletic Field of Wells College. For almost a fortnight the 17 students and the four staff members who directed their work, were assiduously engaged in mapping and surveying and interviewing the people in the area chosen for study, learning at first hand the essential facts in the relief, the drainage, the soils, the climate, and the natural vegetation, necessary for the interpretation of the human economy and social relationships of the area.

It has become the thesis of modern geographers that only in terms of the physical environment may the ultimate direction and regimentation of human relationships be explained. To train its students in the methods and applications of studying the great outdoors, which is the geographer's laboratory, the Clark University Graduate School of Geography nine years ago instituted its program of annual fall field research, which paved the way for the extensive program put into effect this year.

The first camp enabled the students to study thoroughly the specialized truck, fruit, and buckwheat production of the Finger Lakes country, and the hay and dairy type of agriculture of which the Cayuga plateau is typical, and to gain an insight into the manner in which these uses of the land are reflected in the social and economic status of the population.

Economic Geographer's Contribution

Intensive studies of urban development and industrial plants indicate the manner in which the raw materials and resources of the region are processed and the way in which combinations of people originate and grow as the necessities of the region demand and its relationship with other sections expand. The economic geographer can, and does, make one of the most valuable contributions to the understanding of the complexities of our modern economy.

The party made its second camp several hundred miles farther south on the campus of the State Teachers' College at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the Cumberland Valley, the northward extension of the Great Valley of Virginia, where corn and winter wheat, and beef cattle have long dominated the agricultural regime. The valley includes belts of fertile limestone soils flanked by belts of shale and sandstone, chiefly along the valley sides on the rolling piedmonts.

The influence of soils in determining the kind of crops grown, the quality of pasture, and the seasonal variations in the labor program, no other region better exemplifies than the ridge and valley section of southeastern Pennsylvania.

The physiography, that is the land surface, shapes the road network, the field pattern and farm organization, and even the direction of the furrows and the fences. The economy of the limestone soils, chiefly the Hagerstown series, reflects their fertility and productivity in commerce.

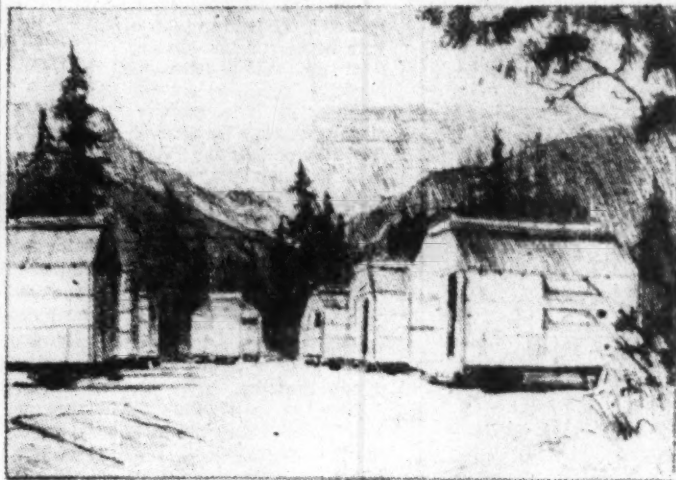
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Sketch of the Cabins of the Clark University Field Trip Lined Up for Camp.

Voidable Contracts

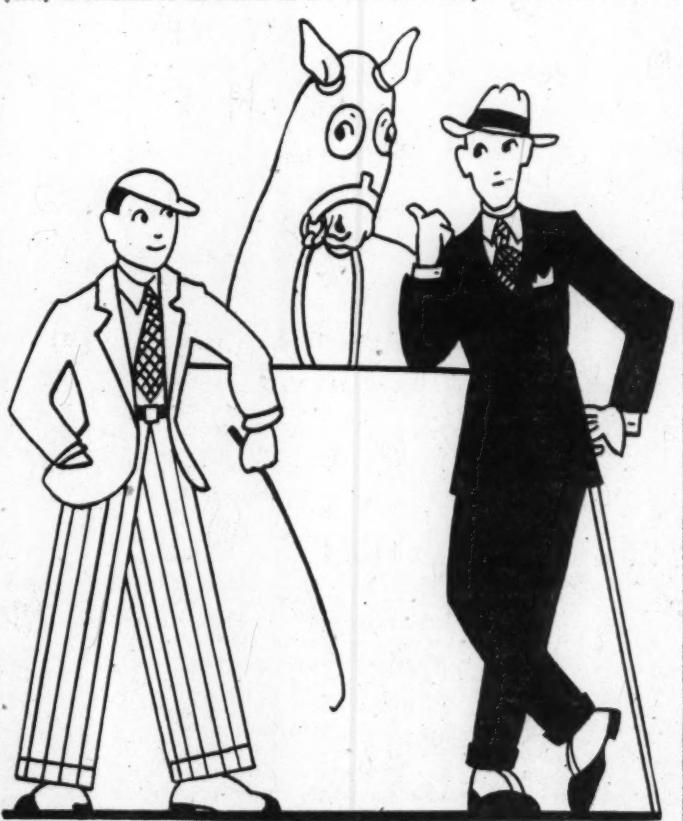
You and the Law Series—37

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

HAROLD CONKLIN, a youth of 20, entered into an agreement to pay \$300 for a horse. The horse was delivered and the money paid. Upon reaching the age of 21, he returned the horse and demanded the \$300. He was entitled to the money. He could do this because he was not of age when the contract was made.

Every one below the age of majority is considered an infant in the



Harold Bought a Horse.

eyes of the law, and is, therefore, entitled to protection in his dealings with others. Under this protection, he is allowed to disaffirm almost all kinds of contracts made and completed by him while a minor, if he does so within a reasonable time after reaching his majority.

Moreover, if he makes a contract which is to be carried out after he becomes of age, this contract is not binding unless he affirms it within a reasonable time after becoming 21.

For instance, Jones, an infant, purchased a piece of property from a man named Cotter and paid for it. He then agreed to sell the property to a man named Tarbell, who promised to pay him \$250. After Jones became of age, he continued to keep the land and refused to convey it to Tarbell or to take the money from Tarbell. A suit was brought and the court allowed Jones to keep the land since he had done nothing to affirm the agreement after becoming of age.

Sometimes a minor may enter into an agreement to marry a person who is of age. If the adult breaks the contract, the minor may have a cause of action; but if the minor breaks the contract, there is nothing the adult can do about it.

The law has a word which applies to these contracts. It calls them voidable, because the infant can avoid them.

It also offers the same kind of protection to certain types of men-

for him. The other party to the contract has ordinarily no discretion in the matter. He is bound by its terms unless the person chooses to release him.

If the person's mental disorder, however, is not such as to affect his knowledge or volition, the law will not protect him, but he will be required to carry out the terms of the agreement entered into by him.

The same general rules which apply to unbalanced persons also hold true with regard to persons who are intoxicated. A person who is so intoxicated that he does not comprehend what he is doing will be allowed to avoid the contract, especially if he has been taken advantage of while one who is only slightly under the influence of liquor will be held to its terms.

The rule of exceptions now enters in. There is a certain type of contract which cannot be avoided because a person is an infant, or mentally unbalanced, or intoxicated. All three classes of people will be required to pay a reasonable price for necessities which are furnished them. The only question will be: first, whether the things purchased are classified among the necessities required for the particular person to whom they are furnished, and second, whether the price asked represents their reasonable value.

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One of Coaches and Its Occupants, on the Clark University Graduate School Field Trip, Now at Work in the Southern United States.

Atwood Jr., who has formulated the entire itinerary and planned the major projects of the research. His staff includes Dr. W. W. Atwood, president of Clark University; Dr. C. F. Jones, economic geographer; Dr. Samuel Van Valkenburg, meteorologist; and Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, agricultural and human geographer.

The party travels in cars, which

draw the commodious trailers in which the party is housed, from one camp to the next. A special cook trailer provides ample facilities for preparing the food needed for an active group of young men and women engaged in vigorous outdoor research. The equipment has fully demonstrated its feasibility and effectiveness.

The itinerary extends southwestward to New Orleans, thence eastward to Florida, and finally northward to the home campus in Worcester, where the whole group will resume the ordinary routine of library and classroom studies and research about mid-December.

Everywhere the party has been most graciously received by the people of the neighborhoods it has visited and studied. They have not only extended the hospitality of their homes and institutions, but have endeavored to assist the work in whatever way opportunity afforded. Their interest has been keen, their friendliness most welcoming.

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Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Puerto Rico

Friends:

A few years of acquaintance with this column convinces me that our children are not much more alike in their actions and reactions than are their parents.

I have been watching for a letter by some one having a very small boy equipped with the ability to go places and to see things at an age when he should be playing in the sand around the house.

Our own "problem" is a little more than four years old and yet he has wandered two and three miles from home. Both of his parents have walked scores of miles hunting for him. And, I should add, we never find him because he does not duplicate his objectives. Always he gets back home—either on his own power or because some one has recognized him and assumed personal responsibility for his safe delivery.

He started making such excursions when he was 3 years old and found himself freed from the restrictions of apartment house quarters and located in a bungalow. Lately his environment has become so entrancing that he wanders away two and three times a week.

We have tried such measures as tying him to the porch post as well as other measures proposed by friends and relatives. Nothing has the slightest effect. Accordingly we have changed our tactics and when he is gone we sit calmly at home and await his return. When he returns we invite a full discussion of his adventures and thereby learn where he has been, what he has discovered and from which tropical peddlers he has obtained as many bananas as a small boy requires for between meals lunches.

We are thinking that he is fully as capable of taking care of himself as we would be and are now working in the direction of the further development of personal responsibility. We praise him for returning home and go into the business of being more prompt about returning as patiently as possible. We do not chide him for going

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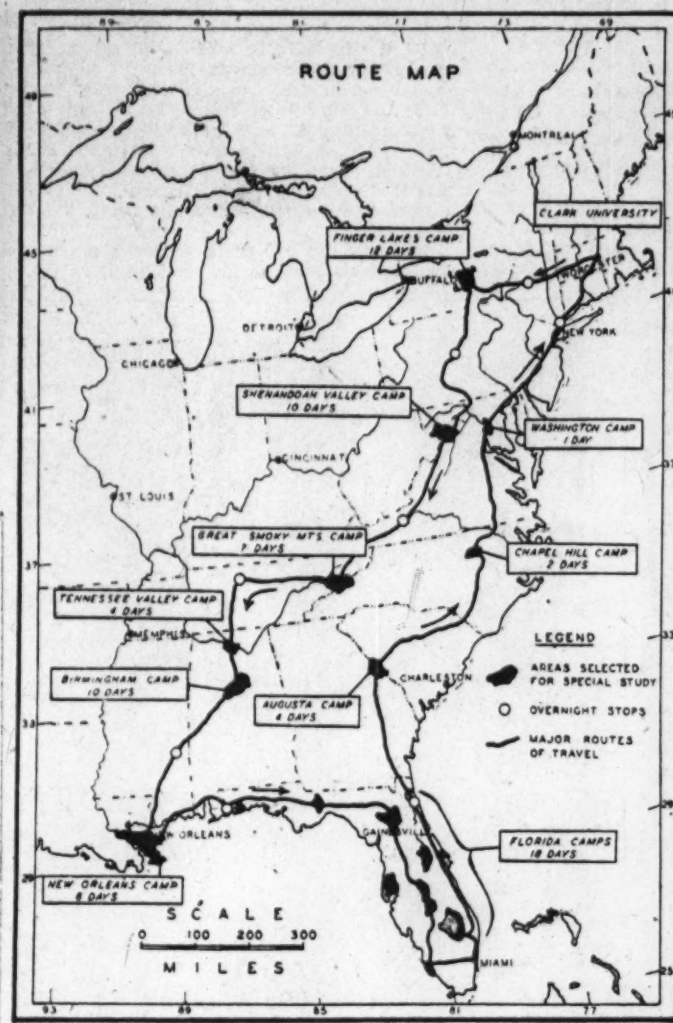
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Map Showing General Route of the Present Field Trip of Clark University Graduate School of Geography.

The Parent

What to Do With a Young Marco Polo?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Puerto Rico

afford. It seems that he does not run away, but follows an ancient and honorable adult precedent: the golf player smacks a little ball and goes to where it falls for another crack at it. Our little boy goes from one point of interest to another.

We would be glad to know of a safe and sane policy to adopt because, after all, we are amateur parents and need to learn from those of greater experience.

Mr. C. L. S.

Games for Kindergarten Ages
Guernsey

Dear Editor:

Readers of Progress in Education might be interested in these original number games which I use in my kindergarten. A pack of cards each bearing a number on its face is used. (I get plain correspondence cards and paint a two-inch number on each.) The numbers range from one to 12 and about three of each are used.

To Teach Number Symbols: Provide each child with a number of matches, counters, beans or number-strips; hold the pack of cards face downwards then expose the top. Suppose it is "3." The child is to place three matches, beans or number-strips on the table.

Then a second card is exposed, named and paid for. If no child can recognize the number, its name is told and it is put back underneath the pack.

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SCHOOLS

or until the teacher terminates it, when a court is made.

Tables Game: This game must be played briskly. The children sit in a group round the teacher, who, holding a pack of cards face downwards, says "We will have two times table." She then exposes a card, for instance a "ten" and the first child to say "Twenty" is given the card. When the pack is exhausted a count is made to find the winner. Should one or two individual children nearly always win, these two are soon sent out of the group to do some other work while the rest continue.

Similarly "adding up" and "taking away" can be played, two cards being exposed simultaneously, the first child to make the addition correctly is given the two cards, or in the second case, to take the smaller number from the larger. In the event of a tie each child has one card.

In my experience children really enjoy these games and yet they are of undoubted educational value. On one occasion the children were so eager and enthusiastic that the teacher could not refrain from laughing heartily. At the end of the turn one little girl remarked, "Let's do it again, it was so funny."

Miss L. P. H.

At Home in New Zealand

I have learned so much from this column and enjoyed the love and understanding flowing through its letters that I am encouraged to take up my pen once more to share experiences.

What joy we get from the little ones as they go through each successive phase, and although at times we may be a little puzzled as to how to proceed with them, a sense of humor carries us through.

Little daughter, aged three, is living in a little dream world. This I know for this morning she came in and said, "I've seen lots and lots of little 'mushrooms' and baby frogs sitting around." I also heard her saying, as she skipped on a concrete mixing board, "This is the palace courtyard," and I thought back years ago to the time when I, too, lived in my dream world, when we played houses in the woods, and how real each little room seemed to me, and the branch I was sweeping with better than any sweeper invented. I am not afraid her imagination will cause her to be untrue, because out of her dream world she is exceptionally truthful.

We are making a garden and it is going to be a very beautiful one, because most of its contents are gifts from neighbors, who love to share and are eager to see the growth into usefulness of a wild and wilderness bit of land. Little daughter is learning too, not to pick mummy's flowers—such a big temptation because she does so love them, and brings them into mummy—but we have to explain about the beautiful garden to be, and how mummy is longing to see the flowers growing just where they belong.

She has grasped this after much patience and careful explanation, which taught me a lesson, too, because I had to exercise this patience when I would see the one and only iris bloom destroyed. She now brings in the weeds, and is able to distinguish these from the real flowers, and says, "These are for you to plant in your garden. They grow high and bushy and have lovely flowers"—this in imitation of a neighbor giving me cuttings. How I enjoy the sweet generosity of childhood!

Mrs. M. M.

Play Lists

For Amateurs

IF YOU are coaching amateur plays or are a member of a group of amateur players, you are constantly interested in new plays. Probably you are most interested in new nonroyalty plays.

If so, we suggest that you write to Mrs. Mabel F. Hobbs, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. However, be sure to answer these questions in framing your letters:

"Do I prefer one-act, two-act or three-act plays?"

"Must I have a nonroyalty play or can I afford to pay a royalty?"

"How much acting experience has my group had?"

"What facilities have I for producing plays?"

"What plays have I found successful?"

If these points are covered in your letter, Mrs. Hobbs can send you play lists checked to meet your particular needs.

Enclose 8 cents to meet the cost of handling the lists.

Calico Scrapbooks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Material left over from the children's dresses will serve a charming purpose as scrapbooks for them. Any kind of cloth except heavy woolen is usable, since paper does not paste so readily on woolen. Stitch the double cloth pages down the middle, preferably with the sewing machine. An old piece of calico is ideal for a cover, especially if it is blanket-stitched around the edge with gay yarn. Stitch this on with the pages. When the pictures are pasted in, put the book under a heavy weight overnight to make it lie smoothly. Many pictures from The Christian Science Monitor furnish excellent material for filling these books for the little ones.

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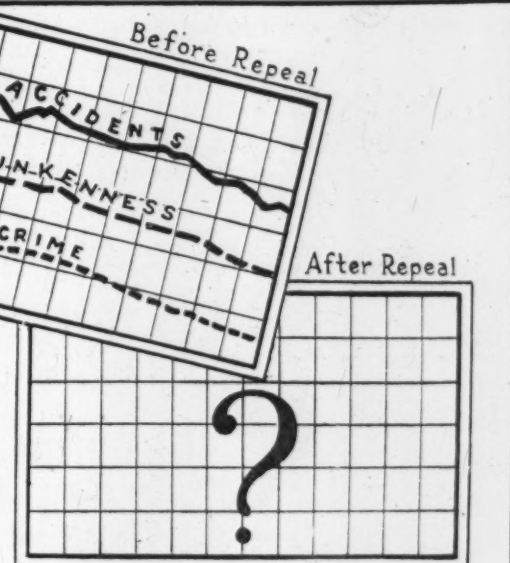
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to feel the atmosphere of Sea Pines for the right progress of their children.

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Have the Promises of Repeal Been Kept?



WHEN the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect December 5, 1933, those who sponsored the action promised many reforms. "There will be less drunkenness, especially among young people," they said. "There will be a decrease in bootlegging." "There will be a decrease in crime." Have these promises and prophecies been realized?

On December 5, 1934, one year after the Eighteenth Amendment was taken off the statute books, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish a survey recording some of the effects of this action, called

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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page



Museum Shows Modern Styles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

THE exhibition that opened this week at the Metropolitan Museum here, will be understood by the public at large to be a showing of Home Furnishings in Modern Style. This is a more popular wording of what the museum authorities term it, which is, Contemporary American Industrial Art.

It might be well for us to fall in with the view of those cultured specialists thinking of it, and try to find the reasons for their choice of name for the event, but that matter may better wait for another time. It is the showing that is of importance, not what it is called. And of importance it is, as all know who recall the last previous one of its kind held in this place in 1929.

It is still often asked by intelligent people, "Can the modern style last?" Here is answer enough—an emphatic "Yes." The decisiveness of that answer will be understood with abundant reasons when the purposes which controlled the assembling of these exhibits is known, and the wide cooperation of eminent designers and of manufacturers of many states is made plain.

Compared With That of 1929

There is a fundamental difference between this display and that of five years ago, noticed at once by all who saw the earlier. Now, every item, from spoon to piano; from lamp to desk, dressing table or bookcase, is designed for quantity production. The designs are every one new, created for this occasion, although some of the fabrics and tableware were simultaneously placed on sale in shops of this city.

In 1929 the movement was just beginning in America. Few customers appeared and those from among people of abundant means who were far more common than now. Each chair bed or table was planned and made with little or no thought of duplicating it. Custom making was the desire of both producers and buyers, who thought little of paying thousands to furnish a single room. Some of those exhibits were pictured

A Penny for a Shilling

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON

SILVER penny of the far-off days of King Edward I (1272 to 1307) has been unearthed in East Grinstead Churchyard. The penny (par face-value about two cents and about the size of an American cent) is not necessarily so valuable as it sounds. Silver pennies of this reign, such quantities of them have been discovered from time to time, cost as little as a shilling today and even a silver penny of the time of William the Conqueror may be had for 10 shillings or less.

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on this page at the time and they offer a contrast to those of the present that is indeed significant. Then, special cabinet work for the wealthy few. Now, quantity production for the many of moderate means.

Nation-Wide Cooperation

About twenty leading American architects and designers in the contemporary manner have cooperated in the conception and arrangement of this exhibition. Six of them were participants in the 1929 event. One of the highly pleasing aspects of the current affair is the noticeable refinement and simplicity which has developed during the intervening years. Early exuberant adventures in design are now followed by restraint in form and by quiet but happy choices of color schemes.

The days of looking to European precedent for inspiration, which resulted in the use of design elements which were copied rather than spontaneous, seemed to be largely past. So, fixing attention on American tastes and needs, those who have conceived the room units and the single objects here seem now to be working in a free, natural, and unaffected manner, with results that are, with few exceptions, thoroughly gratifying.

Mr. Richard F. Bach of the museum, under whose direction this project has been carried through, opens his printed comments on it with the following paragraph:

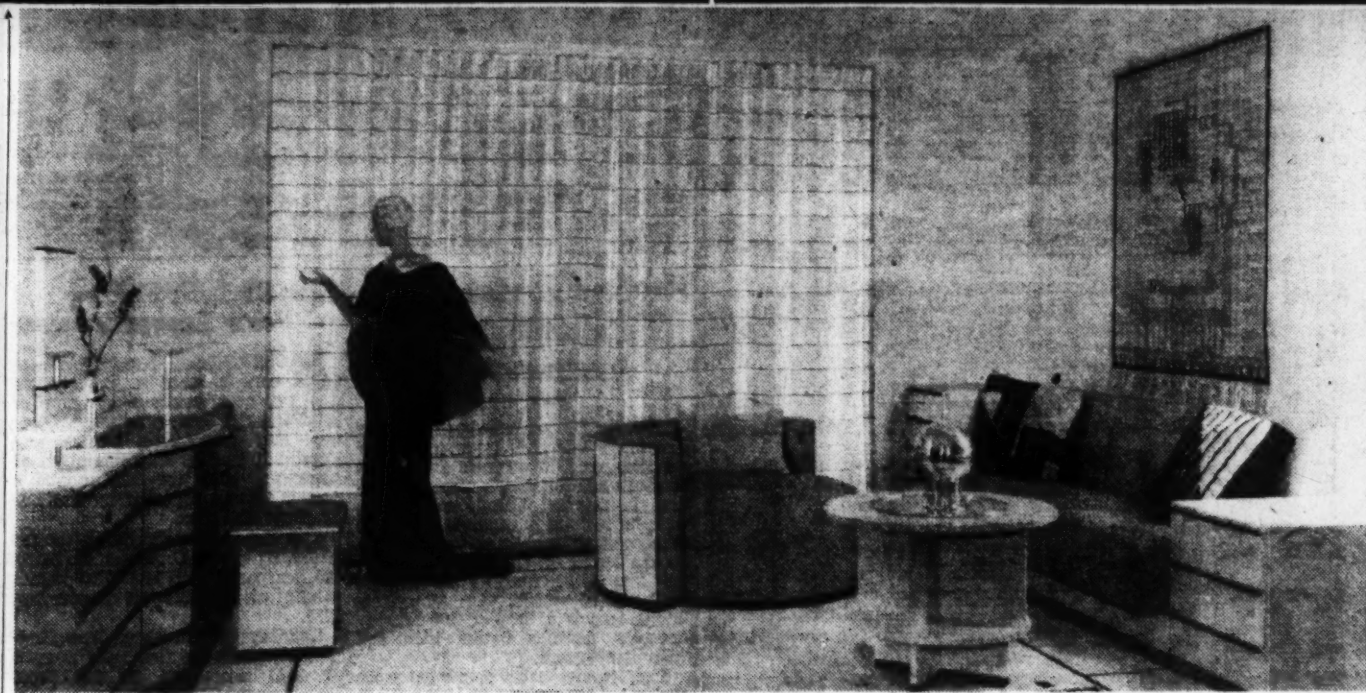
Freedom of expression is essential to the growth of style, but even freedom must bow to good sense and good manners—terms which Matthew Arnold would call reason and culture. We who believe in modern art have until lately contended that the so-called modern style (we say "contemporary" at the Metropolitan Museum) was still a promising adolescent which would excel in either of these qualities, but which nevertheless with the courage of inexperience and the enthusiasm of young vigor pleaded its case most convincingly. The museum has on many occasions given opportunities for this new force to try out its strength and display its grace. We may say with confidence that in this, the thirtieth of our exhibitions of American industrial art, the good sense—that is, the strength and reason—of modernism in design is fully demonstrated, and the promise of good manners—which is its grace and culture—has been kept faithfully and without bluster.

Gain in Refinement and Grace

Doubtless, there are many visitors to this gallery who will find great pleasure in lingering before one room or another without discovering in the settings the basic characteristics which delighted them. It seems to me that Mr. Bach has found these and pointed them out—the good sense of modernism in design; that is, the strength and reason of it. Next, the good manners which it has acquired; that is, its grace and culture. These characteristics are always winning and treasured in persons. They seem certain to be equally potent in gaining a wide-spread welcome for such refreshing innovations in home furnishings. These are conceived by men and women who are inspired by the activities and ideals of our own virile, friendly generation, in which grace, frankness, simplicity and honesty are dominant in manners and culture. Here those qualities are embodied in home furnishings.

One of the chief delights of modern design in home furnishings is found in its absence of detailed ornament, leaving one free to appreciate and enjoy the materials of which various objects are made. Plain walls are used in nearly all these dozen or so rooms and settings, the lack of pattern leaving a most suitable background for hangings, paintings, engravings, window draperies, and flower arrangements. Carvings and turnings are entirely absent from chairs, tables and stools, so the varied beauties of wood in its tone, and textures have full exposure. Upholstery fabrics are in tones usually single or else closely allied, texture as much as pattern giving effect. Quiet room schemes prevail, with lively accents discreetly chosen, as indicated by the detailed descriptions with some pictures here.

The evolution that has progressed



All Photographs, Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Of the dozen or so rooms and groupings shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art until Jan. 6, three are pictured just above. At the left appears one end of the living room, designed by the architect, John Wellborn Root, of the firm of Holabird & Root. Furniture is light oak in natural finish, except the nest of tables, which are cream color, matching the walls. Tan and chocolate, in an effect of basket weave, are seen on the sofa covering; rust and off-white are the other two chair coverings. Three tones of brown make the patterns of the rug.

The dining room, by Eugene Schoen, shown on the right, has furniture in straw-colored maple; chair covers in cream leather; chinaware in cream and brown; table linen to match these colors. "The convenience and roominess of this drop-leaf table for six is of special interest."

The room for a lady was designed by Eliel Saarinen, who has chosen black and white for the sectional furniture, which composes in six portions the sofa group and the dressing-table group, respectively. Plain orange fabric of a coarse weave covers the sofa and the circular seat; the rug and cushions, deep-piled fabric of cream and black. The black velvet gown is lined with henna silk and trimmed with gold satin.

so far has been watched with deep interest by those who sincerely believed this century had something to say in furniture design, just as other centuries have had something to say. In about everything else that has to do with our present manner of living, we have found that many tastes and standards of the 1700's and the most of the 1800's did not wholly satisfy, even if they satisfied at all. While clothes have changed, and travel, housing, habits of work and pleasure, sanitation, domestic equipment, to mention but a few items, most of us have been happiest when surrounded with furniture and decorative objects that looked like those used by our ancestors of the American Revolution.

It might tend to relax our own mental rigidity in this respect if we realized how flexible-minded those very ancestors were on the same subject. If they had been as those humble folk would have sat on nothing easier than such stools and benches as Shakespeare's friends did. But a century and a half had bred in those forbears higher ideas of comfort, for the years had developed a prosperity that was more widely diffused. People wanted to do different sorts of things in their homes and outside. Their



Not a room, but a unit group, is the music corner designed by Gilbert Rohde. Here the use of tubular supports seems especially unhappy, giving an object which is of considerable bulk the appearance of being either suspended in the air or having its adequate and customary supports temporarily out of commission

Collecting Book Jackets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE there are thousands of artistic and alluring jackets or covers designed each year for the streams of new books that pour from the publishers' hands, the collection of these wrappers should yield much pleasure as a byproduct of book collecting, is the suggestion of Miss Lovina Knowlton, of Logansport, Ind. The idea seems so good that we are offering it here for the consideration of Monitor readers.

Book jackets, or "dust wrappers," as they are less picturesquely called, being the "faces" of new books in windows and on tables and shelves of bookshops, are dressed up as attractively as possible, with appropriateness in relation to the subject matter of the book of course one of the major considerations in design.

Striking illustrations, strong colors in bold contrasts are the principal characteristics of most book jackets. Many of them, however, fitting the subject matter, are more subdued, dominated by a general atmosphere of delicacy or dignity. Sometimes the design is a reproduction of a photograph taken expressly for the book

jacket or an artist's design in brilliantly glowing colors. Sometimes there is nothing but the title of the book, but so presented and composed that it is highly pleasing.

It would seem obvious that the collecting of these things would involve as a matter of course the purchase of the books which they cover. However, this is not necessarily the case. Many a jacket design is more desirable than the book itself. Besides, it is not fair to compare the two, since the one deals with the appeal to the eye, or the artistic response of the beholder, while the other deals in words, thoughts, ideas, and all the other matters of literary importance. So, while one may like a book's jacket he does not necessarily have to like the book. He should not, therefore, be obliged to purchase the latter for the sake of acquiring the former. Indeed, it would be foolhardy to do so.

There are various ways of acquiring book jackets, none of which need cost the collector a penny. There is the well-worn though always useful method of getting one's friends to cooperate, by asking them to let one have the jackets of the books they purchase or receive as gifts. Most people throw them away as they would a piece of wrapping paper, so it would be a much happier arrangement all around if the jackets came gratefully into your collection rather than ingloriously into the waste basket. Small lending libraries might be willing to let one have the jackets from the books they distribute; perhaps publishers would send them for the asking. The field is not a general one, so it is not possible to say at this time just what success one could have in collecting by these methods. The individual will probably discover for himself ways and means of making additions to his collection.

That publishers are not unconscious of the intrinsic appeal of book jackets and of the service they give in the sale of books, was indicated a few months ago when an exhibition was held in New York City of the 50 best examples of the year. Displays of this sort are bound to bring about increasing improvement in design and to add to the pleasures of book collecting.

The problem of how and where to keep the book jackets as they are acquired will be solved in the end by individual taste. It is suggested that some sort of portfolio, similar to the artist's type, which permits keeping the jackets at full length rather than folded, might be the most useful. Again, they might be kept in a file of some sort, or lying flat in an ordinary box. J.C.S.D.

Slip Covers for Winter Also

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO

AUTUMN finds home makers as much interested in new slip covers as they formerly were only in the spring of the year, when those light-colored Belgian linens were the chief fabric used in the hot weather over-dress of the plush and tapestried furniture.

As evidently slip covers have become a year-round affair. More types of fabrics are on the market to please the growing demands for something attractive and durable for the entire year. A few new fabrics have appeared this fall for winter use. "Textured fabrics," they are called, and their chief interest and beauty is found in their self-stripes, or special weaves.

A dimity material which sounds light but which is really a very heavy cotton, with a herringbone self-stripe, comes in dark colors. Terry cloth, having a diagonal stripe of the little raised knots, is recommended for substantial slip covers. Sail cloth, very tough and durable, is being used where hard wear is the word. A lightweight velvet corduroy is introduced this fall in dark brown and blue.

Crashes, which are really of

cotton, or sometimes a mixture of cotton and linen, have taken on some pleasing modern patterns in stripes, balls, dots, and dashes. Some imitate the herringbone pattern in exaggerated dashing designs. There are other very quaint cottons which resemble gingham checks and several-colored plaids.

The first questions to decide are, whether the cover is going to be permanent and whether it is going to get a lot of hard wear. If it is the favorite reading chair in the living room into which everyone drops for comfort, which is to be covered, it would not be advisable to use chinzo, or any very lightweight flimsy material. A tough weave cotton fabric would be satisfactory for a fresh cover meant only for a few seasons. If one wanted a permanent job done, which would make the chair look very tailored and almost as though upholstered in the fabric, some heavy material, such as velvet, or heavy dimity, or sail cloth would be more advisable.

If the chair gets little use and a fresh color into the room or to hide the old chair, then one can find beautiful patterns in chintz and lightweight materials, which will answer the purpose very well.

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Commerce and Finance

Retail Business
Surging Forward
Throughout U. S.Best Weekly Sales so Far
This Fall, Says Review—
Uncertainty Waning

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Retail sales surged strongly forward in most sections of the country the past week under the influence of colder weather and the increased buying incident to election-day holiday, according to the Dun & Bradstreet weekly trade review.

Commenting on the general business situation the review observes that "much of the hesitancy and uncertainty which have weighed heavily on business advancement during the past few months gradually is being replaced by a bolder and more determined attitude to accomplish expansion."

Future Policies

"With the results of the election auguring an early termination of the conflicting forces," it adds, "which have delayed decisions on many issues vital to commercial progress, more unification of opinion on remaining obstructions is in prospect, regardless of the direction this may take."

In reference to retail trade, the review says: "It was by far the best week of the fall season for the movement of women's coats, men's clothing, topcoats and shoes, with house-furnishings and hardware bulking large in the totals, which ranged from 10 to 25 percent in excess of the dollar figures for the corresponding week in 1933, with retail volume ranging from 8 to 10 percent higher. The public evidently is again in the buying mood, and retailers are being forced to replenish stocks which had been considered ample for the season."

The widest gains were included in the reports from the South and Southwest, where volume was 10 to 12 percent above last week's and 20 to 30 percent higher than last year's. Some centers in the Middle West recorded increases of 20 to 30 percent for the week, but the spread over the 1933 figure was held to 10 to 15 percent. No gains of consequence were forthcoming from the Pacific Coast States, the level being maintained at 15 to 20 percent above last year's position.

Farm Section Spending

The best reports were received from widely-scattered agricultural sections, where the distribution of government payments swelled retailers' receipts, and in urban centers where the sudden lowering of temperatures has almost cleared accumulations of low-priced heavy wearing apparel, shoes, hardware, winter automobile accessories, and rubber footwear."

Referring to industrial operations the review says that industrialists are commencing to carry out plans for expansion, which long have been held in abeyance.

"The rise of industrial operations since the lows of late August and early September has been sufficiently extended to give assurance that further recovery will be in progress during the balance of the fall," the review states. "This is substantiated by the Dun & Bradstreet business activity barometer, which now has advanced to 62.6 from the year's low at 59.7 for the week ended Sept. 5, making the highest level recorded since mid-July. It also is higher by 7.9 per cent than for the corresponding week of 1933, when the barometer registered 55.2."

Eight Months' Wool Price
Reaches New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DEL RIO, Texas, Nov. 10.—Eight months ago wool reached a new high price here in the recent purchase of 125,000 pounds from the Producers Wool & Mohair Company by A. W. Hilliard & Son of Boston, at 21½ cents per pound.

The same concern also bought 200,000 pounds of eight months wool at 20½ cents a pound. These purchases brought the total local acquisitions of this Eastern buyer in the last few days to 600,000 pounds. The company has been the most active buyer in Texas this fall, having purchased more than 6,000,000 pounds.

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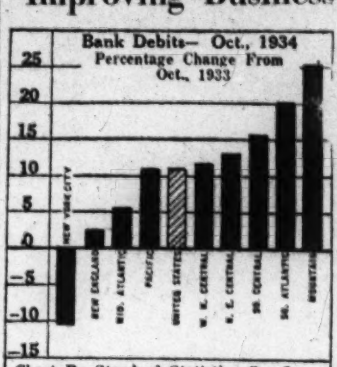
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Two Conspiracies

By E. C. Sherburne

ONLY Miss Eva Le Gallienne's belief in the worth of "L'Aiglon" could have induced her to undertake the arduous task of bringing it again to the stage. Too long a history of public indifference stretches behind the several productions of this romantic tragedy had in New York, and too disappointed is the struggle to obtain a satisfying performance of the many roles.

Miss Le Gallienne's devotion is proved by the variety and intensity of her acting of Napoleon's son, whose destiny it was to be held captive in Austria by Metternich as means of maintaining the peace of Europe. The play preserves heroic color in Miss Clemence Dane's new English version, and offers a variety of strong theatrical scenes to test any player's mettle. It is good to see and hear a drama by a poet who interpreted history with large vision and dramatic power.

Miss Le Gallienne has lavished study upon the part of the Duke who would be emperor of France but had not the strength to match his imagination; a long and careful study that makes of her every resource of acting. She stays almost steadily within a part that is exhaustive in its demands, revealing the ecstasy and burning imagination of the youth, his racking anxieties, his wit and gallantry, his indignation at all disloyalty to his regal heritage. Long continued was the applause for her at the end.

Miss Ethel Barrymore as the shallow Marie-Louise proved her mettle at high moments in the action, and Sayre Crawley gave Miss Le Gallienne resilient response in the scene where the Duke tries to persuade his grandfather to permit him to claim the throne of France. Others in the cast include Charles Waldron as Metternich, Miss Leona Roberts as the Archduchess, Hugh Buckler as Flambeau, Lionel Hogarth as the Duke's tutor. After four weeks of "L'Aiglon" Miss Le Gallienne is to resume her repertoire.

"L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand; with incidental music by Richard Addinsell; under the management of Arch Selwyn and Harold B. Franklin, presenting Miss Eva Le Gallienne, Miss Ethel Barrymore and the Civic Repertory Company, beginning Nov. 10, 1934, at the Broadhurst Theater.

Sinclair Lewis in "Jayhawk" is engaged in his favorite sport at the pillory, this time with a collaborator who is an expert on the Civil War period in the United States. This time a crooked politician is the subject, one Asa, who is a descendant of the days when Kansas was a battleground of pro-slavery and abolitionists. Burdette becomes a federal senator and hatches a characteristically wild scheme with an old political rival, who is now a Confederate general, to end the war by means of a truce that shall merge northern and southern armies in a campaign against Mexico.

Fred Stone plays Asa with gusto

In New York Concert Halls

By Pitts Sanborn

PROBABLY no piano recital that the season brings in its course will be more engrossing than Sergei Rachmaninoff's at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 3. Among the rash insistences of Sacherelli Stittell in his recent book on Liszt is his thesis that the virtuoso of the piano has ceased to exist. Mr. Stittell ought to have heard Mr. Rachmaninoff as on this occasion he unleashed the thunders of the Bach D minor Toccata and Fugue (in Tausig's transcription) or exhibited the myriad hues, the captivating wizardry, the sheer bravura of Liszt himself. Then he would have known whether the virtuoso of the piano is an extinct species or not.

The program tested the Russian pianist's versatility, for besides providing him with ample opportunity to disclose his resources as a colorist, his prodigious execution and his command of the grand manner, it offered matter of a more intimate nature, like Beethoven's D major Sonata, op. 10, No. 3, and Chopin's A minor Mazurka.

The restraint and keeping of his reading of the sonata brought fresh proof of the sympathy with which he treats the earlier Beethoven. And yet some felt that the pathos of the Largo might have been a trifle more strongly put. However, Mr. Rachmaninoff in his setting forth was duly observant of Czerny's admonition that "in this Largo a carefully calculated retardando and accelerando must enhance the effect."

As for the mazurka, it was a marvel of hovering grace and delicate feeling. Nevertheless, in the Chopin group the tarantella went with a heady brilliance and the performance of the C sharp minor Scherzo has rarely been equaled for dramatic power and tonal splendor.

From his own compositions Mr. Rachmaninoff chose to play a prelude, a "Moment Musical" and an "Oriental Sketch." Though the program furnished no key as to the where or the what of the Orient intended in the last-named, one hazarded a guess that whirling dervishes were in the composer's mind.

Hans Lange, taking up the Philharmonic-Symphony baton on the evening of Nov. 1, devoted his four concerts to works of three prominent English composers who have passed on within the last few months—Gustav Holst, Frederick Delius and Sir Edward Elgar. Although New York for some joyful weeks has had present testimony to the musical prowess of England in the delectable Gilbert and Sullivan season by the D'Oyly Carte troupe at the Martin Beck Theater, it was well to remind our concert-going public of what English musicians have done orchestral. In particular it was good to hear again Elgar's Second Symphony, in E flat, the very existence

of which, it is safe to say, a large part of our public had forgotten. This symphony, written in 1911 and dedicated to Edward VII bears as a motto Shelley's words, "Rarely comest thou, spirit of delight." The Elgar who composed it was a disciple in certain ways of Brahms and of Richard Strauss, but he was also independent. Contemplation and introspection are its prevailing characteristics. The first movement is a drama of aspiration, restrained by the curb of thought. The scherzo sparkles, but the bite of irony is there and the trio is tinged with melancholy. The imposing finale ends on a lofty plane of peace and victory. The great section of the symphony, however, is unquestionably the Larghetto—in its elegiac beauty and its soaring melodic flights one of the gems of modern symphonic literature. Mr. Lange and his men gave a memorable account of the work.

Elgar's symphony figured on the programs of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, as did Delius's "Brigg Fair." This finely felt and skillfully made fantasia on a simple folk tune seems to have gained a secure place in the repertoire—which is as it should be. At the first three concerts Holst headed the program with a Fugal Overture for Orchestra and the "St. Paul's" Suite for String Orchestra, neither of which, so far as this writer recalls, had been performed here before. On Sunday Holst yielded to Handel in the shape of the suite assembled by Sir Hamilton Harty from Handel's "Water Music."

The Fugal Overture, which was composed in connection with Holst's comic opera "The Perfect Fool" (London, 1923), proved to be an admirably made piece of exuberant polyphony. The suite written in 1913 for the orchestra of St. Paul's Girls' School, where Holst was music master for years, is lighter, but no less ingenious and full of wit. There is an attractive intermezzo, with a touch of the oriental, and in the final section two old English tunes, "Dargason" and "Green Sleeves," are cleverly combined. Altogether, the Philharmonic-Symphony's excursion into English territory was eminently worth while, and the orchestra played nobly for Mr. Lange.

The week-end, however, was not in all respects fortunate, for it was marked by the local valedictory of the London String Quartet. This admirable body in four concerts at the Town Hall, Nov. 3 and 4, played the last 10 quartets of Beethoven and the Great Fugue. Like the Kniesels and the Fonzaleys in the past, the Londoners will disband about New Year's after 26 years of honorable existence. And the disheartening thing about this dissolution is the laying of the burden squarely on the "economic factor," which presently will force the members of the quartet to go their several ways. In this farewell series they played at their distinguished best.

Paul Haakon is the dancer who stops the show. When he comes on the stage he brings the breath of vitality with him. The audience wakes from its reverie, becomes alive and exultant, and having at last found something to rejoice in, of course asks for more. This has been going on in the two-year space since "Champagne Sec" achieved its ornamental publication in New York in 1932. Following that popular and, for Mr. Haakon, personal success, he has been the saving grace of two rather somnolent productions: the first, Mme. Maria Jeriz's little fling at musical comedy, "Amnia," which lived out its days in preparation for a New York appearance that never came off; and the second, a biographical musical journey, the home of Stephen Foster, called at the time of its try-out in Boston, "America Sings." On both occasions, Mr. Haakon stopped—and saved—the show.

The reason for this direct and heartening impact on an audience is explicit. Dancing grounded on sure technique and amplified by an exuberant personality needs no textbook for appreciation. The public may have no knowledge of the background that brings them the glittering interlude. Art reaches the public without a chart, when it is genuine.

Paul Haakon was born in Denmark and it couldn't have been so very long ago. Judging from his slight, youthful figure, fine clear eyes, and boyish smile, he could be anywhere from 17 to 27. He received two years of intensive training at the Royal Opera Ballet of Copenhagen. Then he went to California and continued his studies under the tutelage of the veteran of the Imperial Russian Ballet now carrying on notably in Dallas, Texas. Later he studied with Adolf Bohm in Chicago and made his first professional appearance there in a vaudeville turn in a cinema house. While he was studying in California in 1926, Anna Pavlova, on her last visit to America, gave him an audition. His goal at that time was to be one of her company. Well, per-

induce that necessary collaboration of the spectators with the players.

Fred's daughter, Carol, makes a good impression as Asa's disaffected daughter, and Edward McNamara is strongly humorous in the part of his partner in chicanery. Others in the large cast include Walter Kelly, Ralph Theodore, Paul Guilfoyle and many well-selected persons in small parts. There is a flavorless rural camp meeting incident, which Asa turns into an electioneering event, and a scene in the trenches that brings out much warmth of fraternal feeling and humor.

"Jayhawk," by Sinclair Lewis and Lloyd Lewis, starring Fred Stone, presented by Henry Hammond, Inc., beginning Nov. 4, 1934, at the Cort Theater.

He Who Stops the Show

By Margaret Lloyd

happens some day she would have a place for him. Look her up when he came to Europe. In 1927 he did so. Asked if she remembered her promise. But she still thought him too young and told him to come back again.

Meanwhile, he studied with Michel Fokine and Michael Mordkin in New York, appearing in the corps de ballet of Fokine's productions at the Century Theater and in solo divertissements. When Anton Dolin, dancing in an international revue, invited him to come to England, he joined him in a short coast tour of that country, winding up at the London Coliseum. In those days, he wasn't exactly stopping the show, but he was quite unintentionally preparing to. At a Sunshine Matinee Pavlova was in the audience. She sent a message backstage requesting him to visit her the following day, and then came the big moment when she asked him to join her company. He toured England, Scotland and Ireland with Pavlova in 1930. The company dispersed for a short Christmas holiday and came together again in The Hague, Holland, in January, 1931. Pavlova was planning to make her last world tour. It was to begin in Haarlem. The company waited—through news that their prima ballerina was ill—to learn of her passing. The morning star had shone briefly for young Haakon.

But it gave him the most luminous period of his life. During his short engagement with Pavlova, he occupied the position of first soloist. He was not one of her partners, so the opportunity to dance with her never came. But the opportunity to be of her company was priceless. And perhaps it is the light of that experience refracted through the medium of his own talent that now makes his audiences breathless.

Victor Dandre, Pavlova's husband and manager, kept the company in Holland for two months. It seems that that flat, pictorial country of windmills and wooden shoes has a culture that recognizes ballet. When the company disbanded young Haakon returned to America. He gave a series of dance recitals in New York and in Canada, where Ottawa was the most warmly responsive.

And because a dancer must dance and a dancer must also live, he entered the legitimate theater through the Dwight Deere Wiman production and began his present history. He is not the first dancer with an artistic background to do so. The theater and the public are the gainer when a dancer must think of his livelihood. And gifts such as his are not wasted when they can so enkindle an audience—whether it knows a little balletment from an entire show.

Nevertheless he thinks that in a long run of show work, a dancer might get stale. He enjoyed his two summer months with the municipal opera ballet in St. Louis, where he arranged the numbers and managed to have a variety of parts. He hopes eventually to break away from musical comedy and revues, to have a company of his own for concert tours. One interesting idea he entertains is to combine the modern German dance with the ballet in one program. For the last six years, he says, the modern dance has been in the ascendancy. Now the interest is veering back to ballet. Neither one should obliterate the other. There is a place for both. By predilection and training, he is a classical ballet and character dancer. But that does not blind him to the possibilities in other forms.

Nor does arriving mean stopping to him. He practices hours daily. Continues to study with the best teachers when he is in centers where they are available. His latest student work has been at the new American School of Ballet in New York, under Georges Balanchine.

Another interesting thing about Paul Haakon. He is not a creative choreographer. He adapts numbers from the classical repertoire to his expressive need. And he has no ideology of the dance to expound. He dances. And when he does, he stops the show.

Water Colors and Pictures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

TWO courses lie open to the water colorist. He can copy nature, while yet avoiding literalness by omitting nonessentials and accentuating essentials, making a compositional arrangement in the process; or he can let the whole flow with an individual mood. Or he can take nature to pieces and put it together again according to his notions of area cutting and linear movement. The latter course is apparently the more hazardous because of the difficulty of making the picture elements jell. Sometimes, in fact, the effect is a good deal like that which resulted from pushing Humpty Dumpty off the wall.

Pictures of both sorts are in the Annual Exhibition of the American Water Color Society, which continues until Nov. 18 at the Fine Arts Building. Since the question, "When is a picture not a picture?" is capable of an answer that reflects an individual opinion, the writer will confine his remarks to some of the compositions that have something to say to him. This is the only fair course, for every one of the 469 water colors on view had a reason for being. Somebody painted each of them out of some thought or emotion. That a considerable number of them do not get across may be the writer's fault, not the artists'.

The society's silver medal goes to a group of pictures by Laforce Bailey, which have color style and indicate the painter's possession of an eye for fleeting effects of light and movement. "Sunrise Shadows," by George Pearce Ennis, is inspiring in its zealous setting down of the big components of a marine study with fishermen. J. E. Costigan, in "Storm Clouds," shows how order may be brought out of a tempestuous scene by keeping every lane to a tone of its own. "Stoney Medicine Man," by G. B. Mitchell, is a decorative portrait in which all the accessories of an Indian costume are handled with a color emotion that forbids niggling brushwork. In "Kent Farm," by Theophile Schneider, the triangular design is brought to a focus of converging diagonals that enfold snugly a group of farmhouses.



By Maurice Goldberg

Paul Haakon

The Art of Karl Zerbe

By Dorothy Adlow

IF IT were not for the enterprise of the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, it is doubtful whether citizens of Boston and Cambridge would have occasion to view many German works of art, ancient or modern. Those of us who have an insatiable curiosity about living painters seem to go there more often for want of a sustaining fare in Boston galleries.

The latest presentation at Cambridge has been that of water colors and oils by Karl Zerbe. The pictures themselves betray the German environment and influences; one need not be told any biographical facts for this artist imparts in his work information concerning his associations and favorites, and also the quality of his moods. Modernism in Germany may have borrowed frankly and gratefully from the French and from the Dutchman, Van Gogh, but it has added its own ingredient. In Karl Hofer and Max Peckstein and Emil Nolde, we have noted the brisk accent, the summary application of paint, and the unmitigated expression of feeling. The German painters never essayed the blind path of pure form. They never confused the domains of science and art to that extent. Modernism in Germany leaned acutely in the direction of "expression," and all the elements and devices introduced by modernists were employed toward that end—distortion, succulent color, intentional ugliness, thick impasto, violation of rules of vision imposed by the camera.

Karl Zerbe is capable of transcending poetic contemplation to a configuration of colors. He finds in textural variations, in gradations of tone, in judicious contrasts, in calculated simplicity, a medium as flexible and evocative as words and phrases properly chosen. His paintings are modest in subject and size, and yet some of them give an illusion of epic grandeur. He painted a scene of a Big Ben clock alongside a blooming iris. Karl Zerbe has exhibited the exotic and the matter-of-fact, side by side; each is painted with the clarity or evanescence with which it is likely to be observed in such juxtaposition. The artist disposes of the extraneous, ferrets out the significant, whether it is a shape, a color or an accent. Visitors will note how much he can elicit from the color of yellow, ranging from dry leaves to sulphurous lemon, and then to opulent ochre skies. What richness of content, what "overtones" in his palette.

There are moments when Mr. Zerbe's painting can make us gasp, especially those in which grim, dark figures of people are seen looking

The MacDowell Club of New York announces a chamber music competition to encourage amateur musicians to form chamber groups. The competition excludes all professional musicians who perform in public or students preparing to enter the concert field, although there is no objection to chamber music ensembles being coached by a professional. A standard work will be announced by the judges, and a given time will be allowed for its preparation. Candidates will be judged from the standpoint of their musical understanding of the work, and will receive criticism from the judges. A prize will be awarded to the winning group.

The third festival of contemporary American music at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, is planned for the last week in September, 1935. Works for chamber orchestra will be performed as well as works for smaller combinations. Composers are invited to submit new works, selection for performance of which will be made by a jury. The music director will be Mr. Nicolai Berezovsky.

deep and far into the firmament, what ethereal blue, what depth in the skies, what an extraordinary sense of space. He vacillates between the colossal and the minute, between fact and fancy, between the rugged and the fine. The wider the scope of the artist, the greater his responsibility; such fearless undertaking in the pictorial art is worthy of the designation heroic.

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Nevinson's New Paintings

By Frank Rutter

PAINTERS who have something to say, as distinct from those who have only something to show, have always been rare. Today they are rarer than ever, because there is a tendency in art circles to disparage any picture painted with a purpose. We all know well enough that high purpose and noble meaning cannot redeem a picture that is badly drawn, poorly designed, crude or discordant in color; but on the other hand it is a grievous error to imagine that, provided the technical qualities reach the requisite standard, a painting is not all the better for possessing a serious purpose or a noble meaning. Fine art, so long as it is truly fine art, can ally itself without hurt to any aim that is truly noble.

When C. R. W. Nevinson, a young man won almost instantaneous fame by his remarkable war pictures, it was recognized that what made his works so different from other paintings of the same subjects was, not so much the artist's technical equipment as the passion and intense sincerity of his evident purpose. In these paintings, grim in subject and powerful in treatment, Nevinson expressed his detestation of war, and expressed it in a way that made every beholder perceive the horror and infamy of this crime against civilization. Nevinson's war pictures must be counted among the most effective propaganda for peace ever conceived by any artist.

All that was 20 years ago, and since then Nevinson has been quietly perfecting his technical powers of painting, rarely commenting in paint on contemporary events or opinions. It is now four years since he held an exhibition of his paintings in London, and the collection of his recent work, on view at the Leicester Galleries, shows that he has made marked progress in several directions.

Nevinson always had a distinct talent for design, but during the last few years he has acquired a much finer sense of color than he formerly possessed, and the surface quality of his painting, the material of the pigment, has gained a richness of impact and greatly enhances his work. In a word, Nevinson has materially improved his craftsmanship, as we may see for example in a really lovely landscape entitled "Green Water," which makes its appeal largely by reason of its harmonious harmony of color, and the richness of the pigment in which the fine design is presented.

But while this and many other exhibits reveal Nevinson as a capable craftsman, sensitive and responding to the beauty he has found in nature, the exhibition also contains pictures which reveal Nevinson to be not only a painter but a thinker. In a group of imaginative paintings the artist has sought to express not so much what he has seen as what he has thought and felt.

Thus in "They All Know the Way" he has painted a vision of all kinds and conditions of men, chained to one another, going round in a circle. It may be interpreted as a pictorial

commentary on "the blind leading the blind," or as a dig at dictators and a satire on what is supposed to be "progress." In another painting Nevinson again voices his deep-seated hatred of war. "Sacrifice," with its array of armaments and humanity, is a symbolic picture which the artist admits to have been "suggested by the religion of race and the cult of human sacrifice."

If there is any fault to be found with these paintings, it surely cannot be "discovered" legitimately in their intention. Pictorially these imaginative works may not be quite so satisfying esthetically nor so easy to understand as the artist's clean-lined landscapes, river scenes and marines. But allowance must be made for the fact that the artist is here beginning a new manner, that these are transitional works in which the painter has for the moment been a little overwhelmed by the tremendous seriousness of his purpose. The strong and sincere feeling is there, but it has not yet acquired a corresponding clarity and nobility of utterance.

There is greater clarity of expression in a lighter kind of satirical painting, "A Wintery Afternoon in England." In this whimsical and ingenious composition of footballers amid factories, the artist, without stressing his purpose unduly, gives us a great deal to think about. We enjoy his picture as a gay amusing pattern of color and movement, and at the same time we find ourselves wishing the great mass of our contemporaries would tackle the economic problems of the time with the energy, persistence and enthusiasm which they tackle the game of football. It is quite unnecessary to refer to any printed title in the catalogue to perceive the significance of this composition, and this particular little "sermon in paint" is perhaps all the more effective because the lesson is given us in a gay and rather playful manner. At least it can be said that Nevinson has done two things in this exhibition: he proves to us unmistakably that he is a much better painter, a better craftsman than he was; and he also proves that he has lost none of his old fire, none of his zeal for ideas. He again stands out as that rarity—a painter with a purpose.

Cleveland Opera

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio. "WALKER," first in the series of six operas to be presented in the regular course of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra season, was heard on the evenings of Nov. 1 and 3, under the direction of Dr. Arthur Rodzinski. Severance Hall was filled, and the audience was warmly responsive. The house chorus of 180 persons sang in this intimate and congenial atmosphere there was made possible a performance of extraordinary beauty. The Bayreuth tradition was observed in the use of a sunken pit for the orchestra. On the modernized stage, the simplified picture was presented itself in pageantry of a thrilling realism. There was a cast of excellent artists who gave of their best in singing the difficult roles, yet with none of the inequality heard in a group of stars overtopping a cast of mediocre singers.

The preparation had been thorough. Supporting the conductor in the enterprise of using a great symphony orchestra as foundation for operatic performance, there had come Wilhelm von Wymetal Jr., of Vienna, stage manager through the courtesy of the Metropolitan Opera of New York; Giacomo Spadoni, chorus master formerly with the Chicago Opera Company, and Richard Rycharik, a Czechoslovakian artist who brings to Cleveland a wide reputation as scenic artist. For the principal roles there had been chosen Paul Albrecht to sing the part of Siegmund, Chase Barocco for Hunding, Friedrich Schorr for Wotan, Anne Roselle for Siglinde, Dorothee Manski for Brunnhilde and Edwina Eustis for Fricka. Eight Cleveland singers forming the chorus of the Valkyries were Helen Hayes, Vera Newstead Rowley, Alma Babb, Carabella Johnson, Marie Simmelink Kraft, Anne Aldrich, Jessica Freeman and Mendi Spinsky Wolf. All the participating artists sang with a superb elan inspired by the splendor of the orchestral performance. For the principal roles there had been chosen Paul Albrecht to sing the part of Siegmund, Chase Barocco for Hunding, Friedrich Schorr for Wotan, Anne Roselle for Siglinde, Dorothee Manski for Brunnhilde and Edwina Eustis for Fricka. Eight Cleveland singers forming the chorus of the Valkyries were Helen Hayes, Vera Newstead Rowley, Alma Babb, Carabella Johnson, Marie Simmelink Kraft, Anne Aldrich, Jessica Freeman and Mendi Spinsky Wolf. All the participating artists sang with a superb elan inspired by the splendor of the orchestral performance. For the principal roles there had been chosen Paul Albrecht to sing the part of Siegmund, Chase Barocco for Hunding, Friedrich Schorr for Wotan, Anne Roselle for Siglinde, Dorothee Manski for Brunnhilde and Edwina Eustis for Fricka. Eight Cleveland singers forming the chorus of the Valkyries were Helen Hayes, Vera Newstead Rowley, Alma Babb, Carabella Johnson, Marie Simmelink Kraft, Anne Aldrich, Jessica Freeman and Mendi Spinsky Wolf. All the participating artists sang with a superb elan inspired by the splendor of the orchestral performance.

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Robert Flaherty's "Man of Aran" is now running at the Westminster Theater, and presumably is ready for American distribution. It would be interesting to find out how large an audience exists for silent pictures by omitting from this film the sound that has been added. One might concentrate then the more fully upon this stirring pictorial report of the struggle of the people of those barren Irish islands to wrest a living from tumultuous seas.

Richard B. Harrison, leading player in "The Green Pastures," is to appear in a short film, "Up From Slavery," picturing Tuskegee Institute, with a chorus of Negro singers. "Holland in Tulip Time" is a handsome short film recently released by Metro.

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'Jew Suss' Filmed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LION FEUCHTWANGER'S novel, "Jew Suss," was an immense popular success, and so was the play based on it, in which the chief part was taken by Mr. Nathan Lang. There is every indication that the Gaumont-British company expect their film version of the story (in America called "Power") to be equally favored by the public, for they have obviously spent on it vast sums of money. The cast, which is headed by Mr. Conrad Veidt and Mr. Frank Vosper, is a bed-rd of famous stage names, including Miss Haldee Wright, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Mr. Kyrle Reed, Mr. Henry Hewitt, and Mr. Francis L. Sullivan. The settings are of almost (for British production) fabulous brilliance. The opulence is in fact carried to excess, for after a while the eye becomes tired of the endless succession of palaces and mirrors and gleaming floors and marble columns and spacious gardens, and longs in vain for something ordinary and dull to give relief to all this unmitigated splendor.

The story is it is slowly unfolded sticks with commendable fidelity to Mr. Feuchtwanger's original conception. Mr. Veidt gives an air of sleek nobility to the ambitious and clever Jew who climbs to such a position of authority in eighteenth-century Württemberg. Mr. Veidt, always an interesting actor, has given some notable performances in English films, but we begin to wonder whether he is not more of a temptation than an asset to British directors. He speaks English with a deliberation that is positively exasperating. Even then he is not invariably audible, for there were several phrases in his part in this film which we were unable to catch. Now slowness is the special badge of nearly all English films, and to add Mr. Veidt's leishureliness to an English director's notion of correct tempo is virtually a guarantee of tediousness. Putting Mr. Veidt into an English film is like applying a brake to a tortoise.

Nevertheless, we must record that "Jew Suss" has its moments. They do not last long, and there are not many of them, but such as they are, they are good. The ending is the best part of the film. It does not try to soften the bitterness of the Jew's defeat, but the barbarity of this punishment, but as he is swung aloft, in the drifting snow, in his iron cage, amidst the shrieks of the vindictive Christians, the ritual wailing of the small band of Jews that has come to be present at his final humiliation

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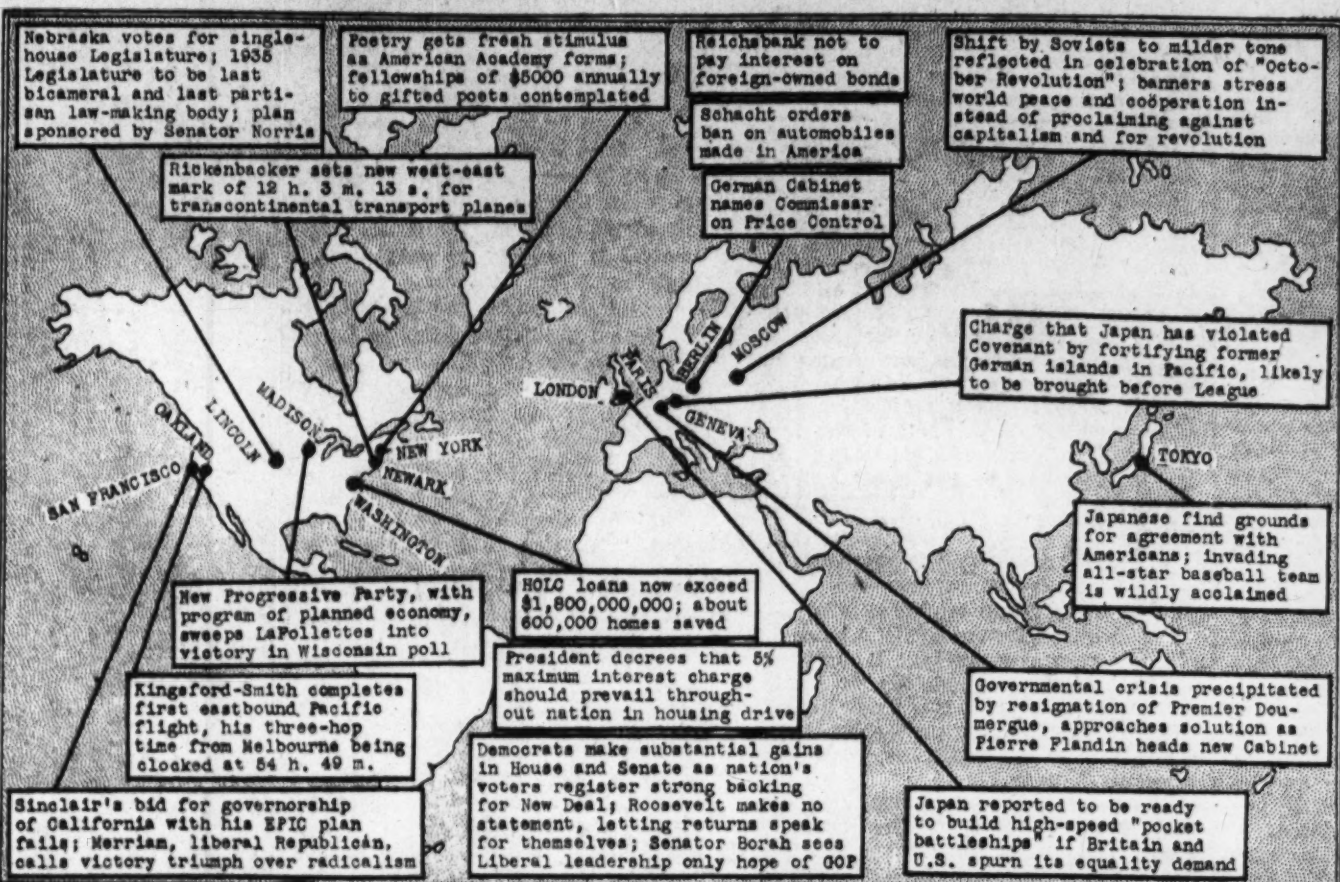
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E NEXT PAGE

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance



I Record only the Sunny Hours



Cowboys to the Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Colorado Springs, Colo.
LOCAL officials of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad were beside themselves. The cause of their excitement just at dawn was not the fact that several cars had been derailed as Freight No. 55 was about to slide into the station here; it was that the mishap had liberated a carload of cattle and had turned the theater district of Colorado Springs into a clattering, bellowing arena.

Persons going to work during the early morning hours wondered whether they were fully awake, but to be upon the safe side scrambled to doorways and stairs as the clattering hoofs clapped against the pavement.

The spacious grounds of a large hotel suddenly turned into a pasture as bewildered longhorns wandered about. In another section of town a herd stampeded on the Colorado College campus. "Was it another college prank?" disturbed residents pondered. While the passenger station in still another quarter of the city was transformed into a bedlam, practically came the call to police, who, armed with clubs ran hither and thither. In the unavailing melee it was impossible to tell whether the steers were rounding up the police, or the latter the cattle. Man and beast were in a hopeless quandary.

Then railroad officials wondered about the cause of the trouble—for modern cowboys ride to town in automobiles—and soon were rendering the morning air with the "Yip! Yip!" of the old West.

And so prompt and zealous was the response of the cowboys to the call, and of the cattle to the understanding skill of the cowboys, that a few hours later, after the city had thrilled to the features of a free rodeo, the longhorns were in an improvised corral without harm to a single beef of the carload.

In Lighter Vein

Mongoose
An affable conversationalist kept up a steady flow of questions to the gentleman trying to read his newspaper in the same traveling compartment.
"What have you in that basket?" he asked.
"A mongoose!" absently.
"What is a mongoose?"
"A bird that eats snakes."
"What are you doing with a bird that eats snakes?"
"Taking it to my brother."
"What for?"
"My brother thinks he sees snakes."
"But those aren't real snakes."
"No, indeed. Neither is this a real mongoose."



"Are you going to put a 'Wet Paint' sign on your fence?"
"Not on your life. Do you think I want to have finger marks all over it?"

Out of Order

A recent civil service examination question for a man to fire a marine boiler was this: "If it takes 20 men to mow a field in eight hours, how long will it take 15 men to mow the same field?"

One candidate was too smart for the instructors. He wrote: "As the field has already been mowed by the 20 men, the 15 men could not mow it in any case."—Pathfinder.

Shrewd

Teacher: "Who discovered America, Robert?"
Robert: "Ohio."
Teacher: "No; Columbus did it."
Teacher: "Yes; Columbus was his first name."—Pathfinder.

By CARMACK

Yucca Jim



Sh-h!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
WHEN I hear folks discuss the shortcomings of others, why, I wonder if these same would like to have some party take their back trail and search it out real earnest. I reckon there is plenty of slippin' an' slidin' in the past of most of us. When we are talkin' disparagin' of some party, probable it is only charity or a kindly shortage of memory which prevents someone in the crowd from pointin' out somethin' equally damagin' in our own meanderin'. Refrainin' from discussin' the demerits of others might be considered an act of fine partition on the part of plenty, as well as a commendable trait. I guess if most of us had been among the accusers of the woman brought before the Way-Shower, we would have faded away plumb silent with the others when invited to cast the first stone. I have noted that parties which cast stones too promiscuously that-a-way is likely to toss one through their own window soon or late.—Yucca Jim.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Beloved (Eph. 1:6)—Here a noun, pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Bowed (Isa. 2:11 and Luke 13:11)—Rhyme it with "loud," not "load." Note that when one bows (rhymes with "cows"), one actually or figuratively bows over to the front; if a wall bows (rhymes with "goes"), on the other hand, the action is a protruding of the center with the resulting appearance of a bow, the weapon used in archery. A man could be said to bow out his chest if he were to bend over backward, assuming the shape of the bow (weapon).

Blessed (Eph. 1:3)—Here in one verse we have examples of "blessed" used first as a participial adjective ("Blessed be the God . . ."), and pronounced as two syllables; and second as a verb ("who hath blessed . . ."), and pronounced as one syllable. Note that the adjective describes the subject, and the verb tells what the subject did.

Bondage—Webster's new second edition to the contrary notwithstanding, we still like a trace of quick-long a better than a short i in the last syllable.

Children—Keep the r before the e. Despair, necessity.—The first vowel is quick-long as in create.

Divest.—The new Webster's first choice is long i, di-vest' (short e).

Emphatically—Five syllables; not to be ended -kly.

Indissoluble—The readers' pet peeve! They haven't liked it, they have had difficulty with in-dis-sol-u-b'l. Here is an opportunity for public service: Will everyone who has to read the word please send in his vote on the desirability of switching to in-diss-sol-u-b'l as first choice?

Mahest, takest—Two syllables.

Possessing—The o is not quick-long; it is clipped-short as in connect.

Prelude—Preferably -prel-ude short e, long u.

Progress—The noun, in America, is sounded preferably pro-gres (vowels short); in Britain the tendency is toward pro-gres (long o, short e). The verb is universally sounded pro-gres' to as in obey, e short.

Prophylactic—Preferably pro-fih-lak'-tik (short f, first e clipped-short as in charity, a and second i short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Recreate—In the sense of "recreate," it is sounded the same.

Scholastic—Sko-las'-tik (o as in obey, a and short).

Subject—The second vowel is a short e, although, alas, colloquial usage has forced a short i sound into Webster's second-choice listing.

Therapeutics—Ther-a-pu'-tik (short e, a as in sofa, u long, i short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Transitions—Webster's now favors the popular tran-zish'-unz (a and i short, u clipped-short).

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Lishman, M.A.

Jesse

JESSE, the father of David the poet-king of Israel, was the son of Obed, and the grandson of Boaz and Ruth (Ruth 4:13, 17). His home was in Bethlehem Ephrathah, in Judah, and from this fact we find him described both as "the Bethlehemite" (I Sam. 16:1) and "that Ephrathite of Bethlehem-Judah" (17:12). The most famous Biblical incident in which Jesse takes a part is recorded in I Sam. 16: 1-13, where we read of how the prophet Samuel solemnly sanctified Jesse and his family, and called them to the sacrifice (vs. 5); finally choosing David, the youngest of Jesse's eight sons, to be king over Israel (vs. 13). In after life, David was often contemptuously referred to as the "son of Jesse" by Saul (I Sam. 22:7), Doeg (23:9), Nabal (25:10), and others; but any stigma that may have attached to the name was removed by Isaiah who foretold that the Messiah of prophecy was to be "a root of Jesse" and "a rod out of the stem of Jesse" (Isa. 11:1, 10).

Remember?

When mother sewed rags together, during her spare time, for rag carpets? (Mrs. Blanche D. S. Haddon Heights, N. J.)

When mother baked and ironed on the same day, so heating irons and conserving fuel? (Mrs. Meta S. St. Louis.)

When the girls wore small patches of black court-plaster on their faces, and called them "beauty marks"? (Mrs. Edith V. Z., Toronto.)

When the faithful horse would always stop in the midst of a hill climb, and we would have to get out and walk? (Margaret F. S., Topeka, Kan.)

(The volume of contributions to this feature makes individual acknowledgments impossible; but selections from the lists will be made from time to time.—Ed.)

Daily Anecdote

On Duty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
THE Duke of Wellington, observing a British officer standing in a slack manner, asked: "Why do you stand in such an unbecoming attitude?"
"I am off duty, sir," was the reply.
"A British officer is never off duty, so resume your military standing," replied the Iron Duke.

Today's Limerick

When Fulton first thought of a scheme
To locomote vessels by steam,
His little side-wheeler
Was just a "new dealer"
For ships far surpassing his dreme.

Quotation for Today

EVERY year I live I am more convinced that the waste of life lies in the love we have not given, the powers we have not used, and the selfish prudence which will risk nothing.—MARY CHOLMONDELEY.

Talking It Over



"Well, Answer Me That!" said the Wire-Hair; and, according to F. L. Montgomery, of South Pasadena, Calif., Who Recorded the Scene for the Monitor Camera Club, the Dog Got Another Bone.

Parables of Sated the Sage

Decorations and the Unexpected Wedding

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Burton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Sated, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was to be a Wedding at Eight of the clock. And the Bride's family had gotten things up Regardless. For it was their Only and Beloved Daughter who was to be Married, and they loved her. And they spent a Lot of Money on Decorations. And the Altar was a Bower of Roses within the Temple.

And about Four of the clock, the Preparation was all Finished. And the Decorator and his Assistants went their way. But the Organist was practicing for the evening.

And there drove up a Brand New Automobile, and two folk emerged, and said, We desire to be Married. And they produced a Marriage License on which the Ink was Hardly Dry.

And the man said unto me, Fear not the newness of it. It is all right. We live in a city an hundred miles from here, and I am a Dealer in Automobiles. And I buy them F. O. B. Detroit, and they are shipped in carload lots to the great City. And I come hither when I have a New Car to take home, and I drive it home from here, and save freight. And we have long known each other and have determined to be married; and last night I had a wire that a new car was in the City for me, and we came on the train to the City. And I got my Car and my License, and when we are married, we shall go on our way Rejoicing.

And I went with them into the Temple, and he spake unto the organist, and he Practiced the Wedding March for them to come in, and I married them before the Decorated Altar.

And as they left, he said, I have heard much of thee, that thou art a Famous man and that thou treatest folk well who come unto thee, but I never expected Anything Like This.

And they went away happy. And four hours later the Big Wedding came, with the White Kid Gloves, and the Flower Girls and the Many Maids and Ushers, and the Decorations showed not one wilted petal on account of the joy which they had already given to another couple.

Now I considered this matter, and I looked about in the world, and considered how many men had Planted Flowers in their Front Yards, which cost me no Labor, but which I do enjoy; and I feel like going up to their Door, and ringing their Bell and thanking them. And I considered how God made this

World a Long Time Ago, and did most of the Decoration for Other Folk, at least in part. But I find myself here, with the Decorations and the Music and I am Sufficiently Wise to Go Down the Aisle of my Mortal Pilgrimage with a Glad Smile, both for that which hath been Specially Prepared for me and for the good things which I share with others. And I hope to leave the situation not one particle the worse for those who are to tread the Aisle after me.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Peter, Peter, Where Are You?



Oh Peter, the Keeper of the Bones, didn't show up at our get-together this morning and some of the members seemed to think it rather strange.

"It's the first time he's missed," said one.

"I hope nothing has happened to our bones," remarked another.

But I told them I had known of Peter a long time and that I was sure our bones were safe and sound.

Just the same they asked Tiddlywinks and me to make him a friendly visit and find out if everything was all right—which we agreed to do.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

(Continued)

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Editorials

Better Concepts of Government

The World's Week

MUCH of that part of humanity which for some reason calls itself "the civilized world" has been engaged this week with questions of politics and government. In the United States national elections have held the center of the stage. In France the overturn of the Doumergue Government has raised questions about the survival of the parliamentary system on the European continent. In Spain there has been a crucial session of the Cortes. In Mexico and Germany the state versus church issue has been agitating the people. And in London naval negotiators have been striving to work out some plan of control which would avoid an anarchic international armaments race.

In every sphere, even the individual, the necessity of escaping the dissident destruction of anarchy requires some form of government. In the individual it is called self-control, although the noblest men and women have recognized that fundamentally they were "set under authority." Oliver Cromwell firmly believed that only by divine guidance were his battles won and he felt that often his own will had been reversed by a higher authority. Forcibly putting an end to the Long Parliament in 1653, he declared:

I have sought the Lord night and day that he would rather slay me than put me upon the doing this work.

The world has questioned whether many of Cromwell's violent acts represented the divine will so much as they did Cromwell's own will. But it has had to respect his efforts to follow his highest sense of God's government. Undoubtedly he came nearer to it than did the worshippers of Baal who believed their deity demanded the sacrifice of innocent babes. And today the individual who has improved his concept of God and recognizes Him as the infinite spiritual source of wisdom, justice, power, and harmony, will carry into every sphere of action, individual, national and international, a better concept of government.

Indeed, in the national and international questions which are occupying the attention of mankind today, a truer understanding of government is the most practical knowledge we can have. And every individual who has it will, by his own clearer thinking, help to solve such problems as the American elections and the parliamentary crisis in France. In both countries one of the vital problems and one with which the week's events are directly related, is how to control the selfish groups which would bend the government to their own ends, either by special grants of money or regulatory powers.

In France it has been recognized that unless the parliamentary system is to break down entirely through the dissension of legislative blocs, more authority must be given to the Executive. In the United States the people apparently felt the need for strengthening the hands of the President as the only visible authority having a positive program.

And American students of government are wondering if some measures may not have to be taken to permit the Chief Executive to invoke such a popular mandate by having congressional elections on specific questions of policy as the English do and as the French are now attempting to do. There is, of course, in any plan to strengthen the Executive a danger of dictatorship, but it is the anarchy of special interest pressure on the legislative branch which is denying democracy and forcing such plans. The best remedy is something better than the grab-bag concept of government.

In the international sphere the nations have been tentatively working toward a release from anarchy by the setting up of treaties, and the slow evolution of international law. The League of Nations, the World Court, the Kellogg Pact, and agreements for the limitation of armaments are attempts to establish some kind of cooperative government. The issue at London is whether even a loose reign of law can be set up over the sea and particularly in the Pacific, or whether anarchy restrained only by fear of superior force is to rule.

Here again, an improved concept of government is struggling for expression. With the memories evoked by Armistice Day fresh in thought we should have plenty of reason for supporting such a concept.

Human Nature or Education?

ADVOCATES of increasing armament too often base their contentions on the assertion that because human nature cannot be changed it is useless to seek after peace. At Harvard University, Dean Brown of Yale has just declared that the transformation of mankind for the better is quietly being accomplished all the time.

The anniversary of Armistice Day emphasizes anew the futility of trying to settle international disagreements by force. Dean Brown says:

One cannot look at the world for years through a gun barrel without finally reaching moral bankruptcy. Some wars have accomplished much good, and there are causes worth dying for. But shells and gas, blockades and starvation, strikes and lockouts, bitterness and scorn are poor substitutes for reason. Sudden outbreaks of violence accomplish little except to bring the participants back to the starting point. It is time to try the composing powers of patience and consideration.

Reduction of armaments must be concerted to be lastingly effectual. If a change

in human nature is necessary to develop the confidence among men required to stop the race for primacy in arms, let it be fostered. There is no more reason to discount the practicability of such a change than there is to deny the usefulness of education.

Education for peace can be quickened by visualizing more sharply the adverse effect of war upon the individual. Humanity in the mass tends to become de-individualized by numbers, and statistics of battles are not a comprehensive measure of their evils. Love of harmless contests is embodied in millions of men, but love of warfare is subnormal and intolerable to humane people. The love of peace can be cultivated until it brings forth good will and international understanding in a harvest as yet unseen on the earth.

"Equal Justice Under Law"

THE finest of all monuments to Cass Gilbert, who was not alone an architect but a genuine poet in stone and steel, is nearing completion on Capitol Hill in Washington. It is the new home of the Supreme Court of the United States, a marble structure which Gilbert declared his *chef-d'oeuvre*.

Completely in the classical tradition, the Supreme Court building takes its place, next to the Capitol, as the most impressive structure in the city. Although there are many worthy sculptural pieces and groups in and upon the building, a line of four letters across the pediment provides the most striking and effective symbol of the aim and spirit of the Supreme Court. The line reads:

EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW.

The joint event next spring of the dedication of the building and of the celebration of the centenary of John Marshall, first Chief Justice, should afford dedicatory speakers—as well as members of the supreme bench itself—ample inspiration.

Five Per Cent Mortgages

VERY welcome is the response by Guaranty Trust Company of New York to President Roosevelt's order to the Federal Housing Administration to fix interest rates on new home loans at 5 per cent. It probably presages a wide departure from the 6 per cent tradition. This company, the world's largest in the mortgage business, has applied for approval as mortgagee under the Housing Act. Another large bank, the Riggs National, of Washington, has applied for approval for insurance of a mortgage under this act.

"Significant of the support and cooperation which the Federal Housing Administration may expect from the large banks," is the way James A. Moffett, Housing Administrator, interprets the action of these banks. Significant of a trend toward lower rates on home mortgages is another way of interpreting it.

Perhaps this is some of that cooperation with the Government which was promised at the bankers' association meetings last month. The President has recognized, however, that not all private lenders are eager to join in the movement toward lower interest rates. "I am aware," he told Mr. Moffett with reference to the 5 per cent rate, "that a uniform rate may in the beginning cause less response to your program." But Mr. Roosevelt considers the possibility of educating lenders to generally lower rates as more important than quick results from the building program, especially if these may be had only at the expense of home owners.

In the cooperative banking field mere conservatism has given way in some measure before the need for reducing mortgage interest rates. One large cooperative bank in Massachusetts has been operating with a 5½ per cent return, which is no higher from the home owner's point of view than the Government-sponsored rate, to which must be added one-half of 1 per cent for mortgage insurance.

Not all the reluctance of banks to reduce rates on mortgages is due to hide-bound conservatism, however. As some of those bankers who are now lending money for a return more in keeping with the times will point out, a considerable number of banks have been burdened with real estate rather than cash, and others have been doing all in their power to carry clients along. These institutions today are not in a favorable position to reduce rates.

They are, it is true, paying lower dividends on accounts, and the spread between the lower rates they pay depositors and the prevailing rates on mortgages gives them a larger margin of profit. But they feel that they need this larger margin to rebuild reserves which have been depleted during the depression, and that in doing so they are serving the interests of their depositors as well as themselves.

It still is a question whether these good intentions will serve the interests of the entire community. Perhaps many who would not take the initiative in lowering interest rates will find it easier to follow the lead offered by President Roosevelt and those banks which have jumped into the van of a promising effort in behalf of better times.

The Bounty Mutineers

Book of the Day

THE story of the mutiny on the Bounty involves three distinct episodes—the uprising, the open boat voyage of the loyal men and the doings of the mutineers. When Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall undertook the story of the actual mutiny, it was their intention to complete the series should popular interest justify the attempt. Their splendid handling of the Bounty uprising led to another historical novel based on the 3600-mile open boat voyage of Lieut. William Bligh and his eighteen loyal men of the Bounty, *PITCAIRN'S ISLAND* (Boston: Little Brown, \$2.50) rounds out this literary project.

This book is the product of careful sifting of records relating to the colonization of Pitcairn. It is a vivid story with occasionally colorings of romance and adventure, a tale that at times is tense with accounts of the terrible events which befell its people.

It conveys the natural beauty of that little South Sea oasis, a charted pin prick 1000 miles southeast of Tahiti, tempered with trade winds, guarded by the incessant pounding of the surf which in time became "a part of the silence of the place."

Against this idyllic background are set social conflict, drunken revelry, racial hatreds, violence and destruction. Ruled by Fletcher Christian, leader of the mutiny, the little kingdom grows. A race of mixed blood takes root, a sturdy second generation, savage in appearance, gentle and refined in speech and manner.

Ten years after their arrival only one man and ten women of the original company had survived. Of sixteen dead, all but one had met violent ends. Alexander Smith, only survivor of the Bounty mutineers, was a white-bearded patriarch when the Boston sealer Topaz called at Pitcairn for water in 1808, and carried to the world the amazing aftermath of the mutiny. The story of the last ten years preceding the Topaz's visit is narrated by Smith.

Some of its more gruesome aspects the authors have discreetly withheld. The terrible things they relate are a matter of historical record, direct and uncolored. So are the motley characters they portray. For that reason the story of Pitcairn's Island lacks the gentler touches contained in the first book, and the inspiring portrayal of human fortitude given in the story of the Bounty's boat.

The third and last episode in the mutiny probably was the most difficult to write. In spite of factual handicaps, Messrs. Hall and Nordhoff have produced a book that is adroitly conceived and faithfully presented. It is an essential rounding out of a trilogy on the Bounty that ranks with the best literature pertaining to the sea.

HARLAN TROTT

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

No Political Dynasty

By Frank L. Perrin

AS LONG ago as the second Grant Administration, which ended on March 4, 1877, apprehension was frequently expressed by Democratic partisans, and especially by those who had, in 1872, espoused the unsuccessful revolt led by Horace Greeley, that there was being established in the United States the nucleus of a political dynasty. It cannot be denied that the decision of the Electoral Commission which awarded the Presidency to Rutherford B. Hayes after the election of 1876 perpetuated this fear, at least in the thoughts of the supporters of Samuel J. Tilden, the defeated candidate.

The shifting trends which made possible the first election of Grover Cleveland, then the election of Benjamin Harrison, and the second election of Cleveland, stilled this alarm until the election of Theodore Roosevelt following his accession to fill the unexpired term of President McKinley. With the display of aggressiveness so characteristic of the elder Roosevelt and his disregard of party domination and party precedent, there came whisperings that he would attempt, first of all, to override the third-term tradition and seek, if again elected, to establish himself as a benign dictator, hoping to be able to entrench himself by a clever use of patronage and a resort to the spoils system.

To the surprise, if not the discomfiture of discredited political prophets, this phantom was unhorsed by the President's outspoken and unquestionably sincere refusal to stand for or accept what might be regarded as a third term. It has been hinted, though I think unfairly and unreasonably, that he was somewhat more candid in his declaration than one of his successors who laconically stated that he did not "choose to run."

Thus, historically, the third-term-dictatorship bogey was laid. There were those who made themselves more or less ridiculous when they professed to see it resuscitated in the 1912 campaign, when Theodore Roosevelt led his "Bull Moose" faction and himself to an inglorious defeat. The fact seemed to be ignored that he could never have seriously believed he could be elected. His main objective must have been the defeat of President Taft, who was a candidate for reelection. The only possible outcome was the election of Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat. The sequel,

as it proved, was a temporizing American policy which, in the opinion of many today, prolonged the World War and led, finally, to the enunciation of new world policies which have not even now been proved sound and practicable.

With a persisting tradition such as this, it may be understood why, even now, there are heard carefully modulated predictions that dictatorial authority now temporarily vested in the Chief Executive will, eventually, be assumed to be a continuing and irrevocable grant of power. It is not easily explained why thoughtful Americans of this or a preceding generation can surrender to such a fear. There remains the inalienable right to bestow and to withdraw arbitrary power. This right has been exercised numberless times. No American dynasty can ever become self-established.

But, unhappily, we zealous guardians of a common heritage seem sometimes to forget, in our desire to perpetuate an ideal, the little foxes which actually threaten our political freedom. If you have observed carefully you have discovered, as I have discovered, the persistent determination of minor political dictatorships to perpetuate themselves under the thin disguise of democracy. The heirs apparent and the heirs presumptive, it appears to me, are, despite our system of primaries and primary elections, the greatest incubus upon the body politic.

One who has observed the tactics of the elect for a generation might write an interesting and thought-arousing book recalling the political blunders traceable to the infliction of this indefensible reward system in politics. The father-to-son succession might possibly be unconsciously defended as, in a sense, meritorious. But I doubt this, as do all who have refused to yield to the blandishments of its persuasive champions.

A political or partisan dynasty which fosters and perpetuates an arbitrarily arranged succession need not long be endured. I do not blame the politicians who wax and grow fat at the public crib. The responsibility rests with those who carelessly or ignorantly condone and encourage such usurpation. I am inclined to the conviction, after studying the returns from the recent state elections, that altogether too few of us have become sufficiently aroused to a sense of our individual responsibilities.

A Little Self-Examination



"Island Rooftop"

ABOUT 100 MILES off the coast of Spain and 150 north of Algiers I have a roof. It is flat, high and shaded by orange trees in pots made in the next street; for my island retreat is in the center of the Alfalfa quarter of Palma de Mallorca. The quarter takes its name from the potters, who form the majority of its population, and beautiful are the rough brown dishes, water jars and cups they make.

From my perch under the hot, sparkling sky I can see the brown tiles of the potters' sheds, where the unbaked clay forms stand drying in regimental rows. Up from the narrow streets with their worn cobbles come the cries of the knife grinder, with his shrieking, whirling wheel, and the water seller, slowly driving his cart of a dozen badly corked jars through the hot dust, and crying what sounds to me like "Rain . . . bows! Rain . . . bows!" between encouraging "Aah-lees" to his mule. The ice-cream vendor has halted in the shade of an old Moorish arch, and is noisily banging the wooden lid of his barrow to attract attention, and the flies.

A blacksmith on the corner is adding his bit to the din, and so is a merchant of pickled capers. The women, their long pigtail shining beneath triangles of

white net, are seated in doorways on low chairs, their backs to the street to keep off the glare while knitting or slicing bread for their *sopa Mallorquina*, a watery vegetable broth in which are thrown bread and sometimes bits of meat.

Somewhere, a little farther away, a guitarist from Barcelona is thrumming the opening of a *flamenco*. Castanets, gayly clicking their sophisticated bravado, announce the arrival of some café dancer, also from the mainland; for Mallorquin music, like the language, has nothing whatsoever to do with the Spanish. It consists of a sort of bagpipe called the *zeremia*, tabor and pipes.

Well do I remember the *fiesta* which was given in my honor upon taking possession of this rooftop. It was a still, starlit night. I had strung pine branches and rows of colored lamps along the wash lines, and the effect was quite lovely when the stone benches around the edge, covered with sheepskins, were lined with buxom girls and shy men in native costume.

Then the drums began to throb. The shrill, thin pipes joined the squealing *zeremias*, and, amid faint clouds of garlic and oranges, the dance was on. Two men and two women faced each other, their hands raised high above their heads, and began a quick kind of scottiche, eyes lowered to their amazingly light feet clad in the local *apalagas*, linen sandals with rope soles. When the bagpipes died in a last triumphant squeal, the women ran laughing and exhausted to their mothers and sisters at one side of the roof, while the men went to the other.

That was an unusual gathering, inasmuch as it lasted until dawn. The Mallorquins are a hard-working, sober race, and I took it as a great compliment that they stayed so long before climbing into their queer little square, boxlike carts, homeward bound. When the last "Adios" and "Bonitenga" and the proverbial "my house is your house" had been exchanged, I stood awhile alone, leaning on the parapet and looking over the varied levels of the other rooftops, north toward the mountains—those rugged blessings which protect the island from cruel winds, and earn for it its reputation of possessing a *clima ideal*.

The city is not so large that I could not see the surrounding country in the growing light. All was silent now, except for the twitters of a few swallows and the whirring of pigeons' wings as they swirled above the queer wooden homes built for them on almost every roof.

A delicious early morning breeze brought me slight perfumes from the olives and almond blossoms of the plain between me and the mountains, and the red and blue blades of the water windmills began to revolve slowly. In my mind, as I gazed at the purple heights, I traversed the hairpin bends of the mountain pass, through Valldemosa with its wonderful *cartuja*, in a monastic cell of which Chopin enjoyed the company of the trouser-clad George Sand (if the Mallorquins did not), composing his beautiful melodies while she wrote her "Spiridon." On and down, I went in my thoughts, down past the old Roman road and aqueduct to the orange and lemon groves around the port of Soller, wandering to the amphitheater and bull ring of Alcudia, the Moorish mills and irrigation system, still in use, of the *huerta* near Pollensa. . . .

I pulled my thoughts back to where I stood on my rooftop, sleepy at last, and turned my back to the mountains. The dreamy sea was cut in the distance by the white prow of the boat from Barcelona, which meant nearly 6 o'clock. The native-spun linens of my bed were calling me, and the cocks were crowing. But then the cocks crow all night on this strange island. . . . S. SUTTON-VANE

The Wide Horizon

Politics Hatches Crime

By Frederick W. Carr

"CORRUPT politics is crime," concludes one of the best investigators of crime. If it were not protected by mercenary politicians, little organized crime would be left. The nation has a great crime problem because it has a great politics problem. The crime organization does not merely influence police chiefs here and there. It makes its connections with men in the Federal Government, unscrupulous state attorneys, some judges.

Crime has developed into an organization duplicated in many big cities, with individual bank accounts in the greatest cities which have up to \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, and with business talent of the shrewdest and cleverest ability directing the crime enterprises.

An experiment perhaps without parallel in government has recently been completed in Chicago by the federal prosecutor who sent Al Capone to prison. Because of the hidden information available to a United States Attorney, Mr. George E. Q. Johnson discerned the great sums that dishonest public officials were stealing from the public. Exposure, he realized, was the first step toward correction. He deliberately set out to uncover a "cross section," as he puts it, of the political corruption in the community.

Stepping into situations obviously knavish, he prosecuted, as it happened, a leading member of the cabinet of the mayor of that date, one of the county's highest taxing officials, a member of the State Legislature from Chicago, and an influential alderman.

He indicted and convicted every one of them.

Reviewing these cases, Mr. Johnson thus briefly sketched them:

"Chicago's former building commissioner, Chris Paschen, who has just gone to prison, was convicted of evading an income tax payment of \$43,001 on a gross income of \$234,240 in 1928.

"The taxing official, Gene Oliver, had taken \$40,000 from a big department store for reducing its taxes \$400,000, we brought out in his trial. He tried to justify his large secret revenue by attributing it to horse-race winnings.

"The member of the State Legislature, L. J. O'Brien, had only a small trucking business, but received a huge income in payments from public bodies for his trucking services.

"The alderman, Titus Haffa, was the single politician of the quartette we did not reach with the income tax. His was a prohibition violation case. We found him with an equipment of stills, running an extensive illicit whisky and beer business."

In discussing his exposure of debased politics, Mr. Johnson emphasized the necessity of politics of the right sort. "Dishonest politics must be countered by honest politics," he insisted. "There are good people in politics today and many more must join with them."

Several notable results have come from Mr. Johnson's experiment. The public responded to his disclosures. On their return from prison two of the politicians sought "vindication" from their voters by asking reflection. The voters turned them down.

The other major outcome is the demonstration that the income tax law can be used to clean out unscrupulous politicians as well as gangsters. This has not been so widely recognized.

Mr. Johnson was careful to add that notwithstanding his broad experience and knowledge of graft and corruption he did find men in public office who were honest and clean, and that he did find police officers both in the rank and file who were courageous and independent of attempted political interference.

"These," he emphasized, "are the bright spots in local government. All we need to correct the bad situations is for the people to pick out more 'bright spots.'"

In the largest cities the underworld may control 100,000 votes or more, and strive to hold the balance of power. It may even go into politics on its own initiative and elect its own kindfolk to the State Legislature.

The public does not know what is going on, and is continually being fooled. Business men are intimidated. If a big business leader takes a bold stand, he may find the politicians boosting the tax assessment on his plant or hampering his company by unreasonable regulations. But with the business men often rests much responsibility. Some business men make money out of their political connections.

The honest politicians call for good men to come in and help them. They are right. But more is needed. The organization of crime must be matched by the organization of the public. It is going to be a heroic task to find and do the things which must be done to dislodge the corrupt politicians and cancel their protection of crime.

Many of the measures under national consideration are excellent, but many are minor. Some seem trivial when matched against the shadowy towering stature of crime which is organized.

The first job is for the public to recognize organized crime and know its dependence on corrupt politics. Exposure of the veiled evils must be made before the public can sense what it is suffering from. After that it will find ways. These may be hard to carry through, and the way may be long. But honesty, even in politics, will ultimately win.